Terms of Publication.

THE WAYNESBURG REPUBLICAN, Office in Sayers' building, east of the Court House, is published every Wednesday morning, at $2 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2 50 if not paid within the year. **All subscription accounts must be settled annually.** No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for IN ADVANCE, and all such subscriptions will invariably be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are paid.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To ensure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as guaranty against imposition. All letters pertaining to business of the office must be addressed to the Editor.

The Waynesburg Republican.

JAS. E. SAYERS, FIRMNESS IN THE RIGHT AS GOD GIVES US TO SEE THE RIGHT.—*Lincoln.* *EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.*

VOL. XI. **WAYNESBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1868.** **NO. 41.**

Terms of Advertising AND JOB WORK.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at $1 50 per square for three insertions, and 50 cents per square for each additional insertion; (ten lines of leaded nonpareil counted a square). All transient advertisements to be paid for in advance.

Business Notices not under the head of local news will be charged invariably 10 cents a line for each insertion.

A liberal deduction made to persons advertising by the quarter, half-year or year. Special notices charged one-half more than regular advertisements.

JOB PRINTING of every kind in Plain and Fancy colors; Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice. THE REPUBLICAN OFFICE has just been re-fitted, and every thing in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Poetry.

WHEN I MEAN TO MARRY.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

When I mean to marry? When—
Tis idle to dispute with fate;
But if you choose to hear me tell,
Pray listen while I fix the date.

When daughters haste with eager feet,
A mother's daily toil to share,
Can make the puddings which they eat,
And mend the stockings which they wear!

When maidens look upon a man,
As in himself wh it they would marry,
And not as army soldiers scan
A sutler or a commissary.

When gentle ladies who have got
The offer of a lover's hand,
Consent to share his "earthly lot,"
And do not mean his lot of land;

When young mechanics are allowed
To find and wed the farmer's girls,
Who don't expect to be endowed
With rubies, diamonds, gems and pearls;

When wives, in short, shall freely give
Their hearts and hands to aid their spouses,
And live as they were wont to live
Within their sire's one-story houses;

Then, madam—if I'm not too old—
Rejoiced to quit this lonely life,
I'll brush my beaver, cease to scold,
And look about me for a wife!

Political.

IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

Opening Argument of the Managers—Synopsis of Mr. Butler's Remarks.

Mr. Butler commenced his opening speech at a quarter before one o'clock. He spoke at great length, presenting to the Senate the several propositions of fact and law upon which the House of Representatives would endeavor to sustain the cause of the people against the President. The speaker reviewed the impeachment trials of other countries, in order to show in the light of those precedents what really constituted impeachable offenses. He defined an impeachable high crime or misdemeanor to be one in its nature or consequences subversive of some fundamental or essential principle of Government, or highly prejudicial to the public interest, and this might consist of a violation of the Constitution, of law, of an official oath, or of duty, by an act committed, or omitted, or, without violating a positive law, by the abuse of discretionary powers from improper motives, or for any improper purpose.

Mr. Butler referred to the impeachment of Lord Danby, a case, he said, which went a great way toward establishing the principle that no Minister could shelter himself behind the throne by pleading obedience to the orders of his sovereign. He was answerable for the justice, the honesty, the utility of all measures emanating from the Crown, as well as for their legality, and the executive administration was thus or ought to be subordinate in all great matters of policy to the superintendence or the virtual control of the two Houses of Parliament.

The speaker then reviewed the question whether the High Court of Impeachment was really the Senate or not, and passed on to the matter of the competency of one of the triers, on account of affinity to the accused, saying: We believe it is, nay, his duty to the State he represents, to sit upon the trial as he would upon any other matter which should come before the Senate. His seat and votes belong to his constituents and not to himself, to be used according to his best judgment upon every grave matter that comes before the Senate.

Mr. Butler then recited the articles of impeachment and said: The House of Representatives and the people have joined issue with Andrew Johnson as to the right to act as he has. This bill which he has violated received the requisite sanction of both the Senate and House of Representatives, after a full consideration of his objections. If he is to be allowed to exercise this dangerous power of removal, where is it to end? Does the Constitution invest the President with all the Executive power which is enjoyed by Kings and rulers of other nations? If so, it has been much more liberal to him than the Legislative branch of Government. The Executive power of appointment is clearly limited by the words of the Constitution, which orders the consent of the Senate necessary. The power which he has assumed to exercise is kingly. The power of removal was very elaborately debated in the first Congress on the bill to create a State Department. It was debated for four days, and finally was so framed as to imply the power of removal in the President. But the triumph of its supporters was short-lived. When it came to the House on motion of Mr. Benton, the provision of implying the powers of removal in the President was stricken out. It went back to the Senate, but as the debates there were in secret session we have no means of knowing what did take place. But we learn from the journal that this provision, implying the power of removal was retained by the casting vote of John Adams, the Vice President. Alas! most all our woes have come from Vice Presidents. Notwithstanding this, the facts show that the President made no removals without notifying the Senate. President Adams removed Mr. Pickering by nominating a successor to the Senate. None of the early Presidents had ever attempted to exercise the unlimited power of removal now assumed by the present occupant of that chair. Congress has always asserted a legislative power in reference to removals from office, sometimes in one way and sometimes in another. Upon the whole never until now has the exclusive control over appointments to office been exercised by the President. In 1826 the powers of the President were canvassed in Congress, and a Committee was appointed on the subject, who reported that it was necessary to trim down his power by statutory enactment, and reported no less than eight different bills on the subject. One of them vacated within a certain time all offices pertaining to a collection of revenue. Here was a tenure of office act, reported by one of the greatest minds of the country. It did not seem to occur to Congress, then, that it had not the power to regulate appointments to and removals from office.

Mr. B. cited further acts of Congress in support of his position, and after stating the events of February, the removal of Stanton, appointment of Thomas, and the interview with General Emory, concluded his argument as follows:

Who does not know that from the hour the President began his usurpation of power he everywhere denounced Congress, the legality and constitutionality of its action, and defied its legitimate powers, and for that purpose announced his intention and carried out his purpose, as far as he was able, of removing every true man from office who sustained the Congress of the United States. And it is to carry out this plan of action that he claims the unlimited power of removal, for the illegal exercise of which he stands before you this day. Who does not know that in pursuance of the same plan he used his veto power indiscriminately to prevent the passage of wholesome laws, enacted for the pacification of the country? And when the laws were passed by the constitutional majority over his vetoes, he made the most determined opposition, both open and covert, to them, and for the purpose of making that opposition effectual, he endeavored to array and did array all the people lately in rebellion to set themselves against Congress, and against the true and loyal men, their neighbors, so that murders, assassinations and massacres were rife all over the Southern States, which he encouraged by his refusal to consent that a single murderer be punished, though thousands of good men have been slain. And further, that he attempted by military order to prevent the execution of acts of Congress by the military Commanders who were charged therewith. These and his concurrent acts show conclusively that his attempt to get the control of the Government, by the seizing of the Department of War, was done in pursuance of his general design, if it were possible, to overthrow the Congress of the United States. And he now claims by his own will, for the execution of this very design, the obedience of every officer of the army and navy, and civil and diplomatic servic of the United States. He asks you here, Senators, by your solemn adjudication, to confirm him in that right, to invest in him that power, to be used with the intents and for the purposes which he has already shown. The responsibility is with you. The safeguards of the Constitution against usurpation are in your hands. The interests and hopes of free institutions wait upon your decision.

The House of Representatives has done its duty. We have presented the facts in a Constitutional manner. We have brought the criminal to your bar, and demand judgement at your hands for his so great crimes. Never again, if Andrew Johnson go acquit and free this day, can the people of this or any other country by Constitutional checks and guards stay the usurpations of executive power. I speak, therefore, not the language of exaggeration, but the words of truth, of soberness, in saying that the future political welfare and liberties of all men hang trembling on the decision of the hour.

"MORE THAN THIRTEEN."

"More than thirteen negro" soldiers deserted to one killed in battle.—*Indianapolis Herald.*

"More than thirteen" Democrats sneaked to Canada, "to one" killed in the Union army.

"More than thirteen" Democrats rejoiced at a rebel victory "to one" who regreted a Union defeat.

"More than thirteen" Democrats secreted and aided deserters from the Union army "to one" who delivered them over to the lawful authorities.

"More than thirteen" Democrats approved of the starvation of Union prisoners "to one" who denounced it.

"More than thirteen" Democrats rejoiced at the assassination of President Lincoln "to one" who mourned it.

"More than thirteen" Democrats applaud President Johnson as a patriot "to one" who denounces him as an unprincipled renegade.

"More than thirteen" Democrats would to-day vote for Jeff Davis for President of the United States "to one" who would vote for Gen. Grant.—*Penn Republican.*

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The South as Seen by a Newspaper Correspondent.

The writer for *The Cincinnati Commercial* who has been for several weeks traveling in the Southern States, sums up his observations thus:

Of the industrial condition of the Southern States I have said everything there is to say. That section will do all that can be hoped for if it raises enough this year to feed itself. The new system of labor is seeking its levels. Agriculture there is in a transient state. The plantation is going out, and the farm must come in. Ten years hence the Southerner will be cultivating a hundred acres instead of stretching over a thousand on borrowed money and unpaid-for provisions.

If any Republican discovers his silver-plating getting thin, let him take a two months' Southern journey. A thoughtful and observant man will find himself newly electrotyped in the party that swept away secession and slavery, and which, if true to itself, will expand and ennoble by statesmanship what it so steadfastly helped to save by the sword.

In three or four letters I grumbled at the indiscretions of Congress, but, all the while, the Southern people and news papers were treating my moderate Republicanism with tonics. Six months down there, I fear, would have made me a Radical.

The Southerners conceive that they did nothing particularly wrong in the part they took in the drama of the rebellion. They feel no repentance, and no regret, unless it be for failure. This may be human nature; well it is human nature not to let them govern the country again. They have a fond hope that, through Andrew Johnson and the Democratic party, (both of whom they secretly dispise,) they will be floated into supreme power, as of old. It is strange that they can so delude themselves, but such is the fact. "The North comes," said Charles Sumner before the war. The North has come with a vengeance. It grows by emigration one thousand a day. How much does the South grow? In what manner are the new colored citizens to be disfranchised and degraded when Davis, Lee, Tombs, Breckinridge and the rest resume control of the government? The Southern whip used to have secession for a snapery. What will the new be? It was formerly a fashion to let Rebels build hostile earthworks right under the inoffensive noses of national forts. Is the same considerate policy assured for the future?

Those queries may seem childish, but I am speaking of the childish Southern weakness to comprehend that their minority may not again wave the old imperial wand over the toiling and patient masses. They think this star is only in eclipse. We must be resolute, and teach them that it is set forever. That lesson well learned, they will begin to be desirable citizens.

Their freedmen have surprised me by their native shrewdness and good sense, their cautious and submissive behavior, and the keen, intelligent interest they take in their new political privileges. If they were one-tenth as vindictive and contemptuous in their manner toward the whites as the whites toward them, a war of races would have ensued long ago. From close observation, I believe them to be humbler in deportment than before emancipation. As a class they are anxious to work and get on in the world. They are more industrious than their late masters. And though the word has been abused, they are as loyal to the government as it is possible for men of their capacity to be. They would respond to a national summons to arms with alacrity and enthusiasm. By their votes in their various conventions they have shown that they feel no hatred toward their old oppressors, and ask nothing beyond security for the future.

Scratch a Southerner, and you find an intolerant. He is not willing to have you vote as your conscience dictates. Defy his loyal despotisms, and you will be socially ostracised; your name will be published in a black list; you will be sneered at and insulted. If you are a Northern man, acquire citizenship by the legal period of residence, and get nominated to office, you will be ridiculed as a Yankee adventurer—a "carpet-bagger." Witness the Albany election in February, witness the Southern newspaper treatment of all the Constitutional Conventions.

How about Southern loyalty?

About three-fourths of the Southern people are passively disloyal. Could it be otherwise? For four years they rained death on the National flag and the National uniform. They shot at and cursed them. In every church in the Confederacy they prayed and supplicated with fervor and with tears, to have them go down in disgrace. Can it be their gorge does not rise now at their sight?

On the boat coming up the Potomac from Aquia creek, I heard a Southerner confess that though he tried to subdue the emotion, he still felt a hatred to the Stars and Stripes. He had fought under Lee from the first to the last, and during that time had seen the flag so often in battle when the Army of the Potomac swept down upon him and his companions in arms, that he would never again be able to to look upon it as his flag.

The dominant class in the South never was republican in traits, tastes or habits. The revolution now going on its industries and system of labor tend to make it so, but as long as this generation lives the change cannot be complete. The Southern man and woman still deem themselves a better order of beings than the Yankees. They will die in that faith. The vanity is ingrain.

I have been astonished to find how generally the Southerners believe the North to be on the verge of civil convulsion. Reading only their own newspapers and the most violent Copperhead journals of the North, they are firmly convinced that nothing more likely is to happen than the embroilment of the Western with the Middle and New-England States. This delusion is shared with thousands of the most intelligent men of the South. That they would delight in such a calamity is a certain as the fact that the next gale that sweeps from the North will not take to them "the clash of resounding arms." They cannot understand the elastic temper and wholesome tolerance of the North where elections come and go, crisis ripen and decline; with no thought of bloodshed, nor black lists, nor social disdain, contempt and persecution.

The Southerner is generous in some things, and honorable in many; but he is not yet a good citizen for a republic. That is the whole trouble. He must be made so, or stand back for his children. He needs a firm, resolute guidance—not unkindly unless he will have it so—but firm, always firm. The moment we waver he wavers. When he fully and finally understands that his old undue political importance is irrevocably a thing of the past, he will take the first step on the road to valuable citizenship. But between Andrew Johnson and the "Democratic Reaction," he has come to believe in the speedy overthrow of the Republican party, and in the restoration of the slave dyhasty to reign over a dominant party, composed of Southern extremists and Northern doughfaces.

The South to-day is not divided into parties, unless it be white vs. black. The whites do not call themselves Democrats, though they pray for the success of that party in the reasonable hope that its triumph will again commit it and the country to their malignant control.

Such a political resolution would be a horror beside which oppressive taxation and Congressional excess (if either exist, or have been committed) count as nothing. Weighed against that contingency, impeachment is but a feather in a scale. The South has deceived and well nigh ruined us once. That was their fault. If they do it again, it will be ours.

Before starting South I thought I should vote the Republican ticket. Now I know it. Whatever the moral of this "Southern Journey" has been to such of your readers as have followed it, the moral to me is an exalted faith in the Republican party, and a profound, uncompromising distrust of Southern character and Southern sentiment. A prominent Alabamian assured me that the rebels were crushed because they fought against God. Yes, and they are fighting against God to-day.

HIGH-HANDED OUTRAGES

CINCINNATI, March 28.—The *Gazette* has a despatch saying that the murderous Ku Klux Klan left documents in Mr. Patrick Haney's house, near Waverley, Tenn., a few days ago, warning him to quit the country. He paid no attention to it, but kept on with his work. Subsequently, a large company of Rebels, disguised and armed, dragged him out of his house at about midnight, carried him to a creek three miles distant, tied a rope round his neck, and dragged him up and down the creek, pulled out his hair and beard, kicked and whipped him, and left him lying unconscious in the woods. He was found the following evening by his wife. Mr. Haney is well known in Nashville as a lover of the Union. The Ku Klux visited the house of George Bryant, colored, last night, eight miles from Nashville, and demanded admission. Not having any faith in their ghostly professions, the colored man denied them admission, but leveled his gun on them, and then they made a precipitate retreat. He recognized in one of the scoundrels a neighbor named Warren, and has taken out a warrant for his arrest. *The Vidette* (Ku Klux organ) has published an extra, warning Union men and negroes not to leave their homes until after the election.

THE *American Artisan*, discoursing on improvements of building, says it is now proposed to furnish builders with ready-made walls and ceilings, in the form of slabs, to be used as a substitute for lath and plaster. These slabs are made of cane fibre, a cheap material obtained from the cane of the Southern cane-brakes, by disintegration effected by the explosive force of steam, and costing about ten dollars a ton, which is mixed with clay, rosin, size and other cheap materials. The cane fibre is also made into paper of various kinds.

THE Democratic candidate for City Attorney, Utica, N. Y., at the recent local election, was a soldier in the *rebel* army. He was elected—Utica being a Copperhead city. His opponent was in the Union army.

BLESSED ARE THEY.

Blessed is he that walketh to the office of the printer, yea even ascendeth to the sanctum and payeth a year's subscription in advance. Selah!

He shall learn wisdom day by day, and be exalted above his fellows.

He shall talk knowingly upon all subjects, and his neighbors shall be astonished at the muchness of his learning.

He shall not contract bad debts or lose good bargains.

He shall not pay additional per cent. on his taxes, for his eyes shall behold the notice of the collector, and he will take warning thereby.

Verily, he shall bring his produce to the market when the prices are exceedingly good, and withhold them when the prices descend.

He shall not lay hold of red hot pokers, for his knowledge of metallurgy will teach him that red hot iron burns.

His children shall not vex him, nor his wife wear the breeches.

He shall live to a good old age, and when his dying hour is at hand his soul shall not be troubled as to its future state.

And it were better for him that doth refuse to subscribe for his county paper that he were bound hand and foot and cast upon a feather bed.

If perchance he has a moment's peace, it is only that he may have a little rest ere the memory of an evil life lacerates his mind as the goad pricks the hide of the strong ox, so that his punishment may be long drawn out.

His children shall grow up in wickedness, they shall put their hands to their noses, and vex him to wrath and his wife shall kick him out of bed. Selah!

How beautifully and truthfully expressed! Oh, that all our delinquent subscribers could be induced to believe such pleasant truths! Solomon with all his wisdom, never uttered better things, or more pointed and soul convincing axioms. The blessings promised are verily true; and if their be any doubting Thomas's, let them walk into our office, or send by mail their indebtedness, and we vouchsafe the blessings an hundred fold. And when departed this life, we will give them obituary notices free of charge, and wish them eternal happiness in their new quarters.

AN OLD FARMER'S SLATE

Writing about improvements reminds me that a farmer does not always think of what is needful and may be don when leisure times occur and it recalls to my mind the practice of a large and successful farmer, who at his death left his affairs in a prosperous condition, and his premises in complete order. His neighbors often wondered at the ease with which he conducted operations; he never hurried but the right thing was always done at the right time, and his work never lagged. Much of the improvement he made was in odd spells when the routine of regular farm work was broken by rainy weather, or after finishing the work on a crop, and while waiting for an other to get to the proper stage. He kept a large slate hanging in the kitchen where all his workmen could see it, and whenever a job occured to him it was noted on the slate. For instance, some entries ran thus: "Make a gate for the brook lot;" "Clean out the open ditch in the wheat field;" "Lay a new floor on the scaffold over the barn floor;" "Get some whitewood trees to mill for making garden fence pickets;" "Plant shade trees aloag the roadside;" "Dig the alders out of the fence corners and look after the wild mustard that came up where the thrashing machine stood in the field last year." In this way his slate was filled, and if a leisure half day occurred, his men all had plenty of work; and if the master happened to be absent, the slate told the workmen what to do. After a time it was his custom to lay out the day's work on the slate each evening previous, and when a job was finished the record was erased. To get the slate clean was the ambition of the workmen.—*Exchange.*

WITNESSES IN COURT.

Of all unfortunate people in this world, none are more entitled to sympathy and commiseration than those whom circumstances oblige to appear upon the witness stand in Court. You are called to the stand and place your hand upon a copy of the Scriptures in sheepskin binding, with a cross on one side and none on the other, to accommodate either variety of the Christian faith. You are then arraigned before two legal gentlemen, one of whom smiles at you blandly because you are on his side, the other eyeing you savagely for the opposite reason. The gentleman who smiles proceeds to pump you of all you know, and having squeezed all he wants out of you, hands you over to the other, who proceeds to show you that you are entirely mistaken in all your suppositions; that you never saw anything you have sworn to; that you never saw the defendant in your life; in short, that you have committed direct perjury. He wants to know if you have been in the State prison, and takes your denial with the air of a man who thinks you ought to have been there, asks you all the questions over again in different ways, and tells you, with an awe-inspiring severity, to be careful what you say. He wants to know if he understood you to say so and so, and wants to know whether you meant something else. Having bullied and scared you out of your wits, and convicted you in the eyes of the jury of prevarication, he lets you go. By and by everybody you have fallen out with is put on the stand to swear that you are the biggest scoundrel they ever knew, and not to be believed under oath. Then the opposing counsel, in summing up, paints your moral photograph to the jury, as a character fit to be handed down to time as the type of infamy; as a man who had conspired against innocence and virtue, and stood convicted of the attempt. The judge, in his charge, tells the jury if they believe your testimony, etc., etc., indicating that there is even a judicial doubt of your veracity, and you go home to your wife and family, neighbors and acquaintances, a suspected man, all because of your accidental presence on an unfortunate occasion.

LATEST STYLE.

In Chicago when they ask you to drink, they say:

"Nominate your family disturbance.'

In St. Louis:

"Choose your cold pizen."

In Cincinnati:

"Do you feel like driving a nail in your coffin."

In Louisville:

"Let's put an enemy in our mouths."

In New York:

"Let's reduce ourselves below the level of a brute."

In Boston:

"Let's violate" (the liquor law.)

In Frankfort:

"Let's absorb."

In New Orleans:

"Shall we fortify."

In Albany:

"Suppose we drug ourselves."

In Indianapolis:

"Let us start for the watch-house."

In Terre Haute:

"Let us perjure ourselves."

In Buffalo:

"Let's disqualify."

In Memphis:

"Have you got thirty cents."

In Nashville:

'Will you take a little old Robertson.

In Chattanooga:

"Let's soak."

In Knoxville:

"Shall we take some of the devouring element."

In Reading:

"Can you do it."

In Griffin:

"Let's take suthin."

In Columbia:

"Let us take some of Wiley's Contraband."

In Pittsburgh:

"Take some benzine."

In Philadelphia:

"Let's us take a step nearer the grave."

In Waynesburg:

"Come, pay your revenue."

THE perils of fashionable shams were recently illustrated at a ball in Paris, when an elegantly dressed lady found herself wearing only the string of her necklace, the wax pearls having melted entirely away in the heat. The India-rubber beautifiers, "palpitators," etc., are yet more dangerous. At a dinner party given by a high personage of the official world, one of the ladies was equally remarked for the exquisite proportions of her bust and the animation of her conversation. Those who sat near the lady suddenly heard, in the middle of the dinner, and of some witty sally on her part, a small, sharp detonation, such as might be produced by the cracking open of a bean-pod. No one took any notice of the inexplicable sound; but it was observed that the lady became less animated, that she kept one arm raised across her bosom, and fanned herself incessantly during the rest of the dinner, though the temperature of the dining-room was by no means too high. As soon as the company rose from the table, the lady, still fanning herself, suddenly disappeared; but as certain sharp eyes among her rivals had caught sight of a diminished outline as she retreated from the sphere of vision, a good deal of merriment followed her disappearance. The lady's absence was, however, very short; for she returned to the dining room, in the course of a few minutes, triumphant in the same plastic perfection that had excited so much admiration during the earlier part of the evening, and displayed all the *aplomb* and vivacity which had made her so charming. The screwing of the stopper through which the air is blown into the class of "fixtures" in question, having been made this time sufficiently secure, the charms of Madame D—— underwent no further vicissitudes through the course of the evening.

WANTED, An inscription for a monument over the late Mr. Pendleton, the untimely, and much to be lamented close of whose career as a political candidate has draped one-fourth of the Democracy in mourning! May we be pardoned for suggesting that it would be in bad taste to suffer Mr. Belmont, or any other of the "bond-barons" to pronounce any oration over the remains of their hapless victim. After life's *financial* fever, he sleeps well!

PITTSBURG AND NEWBERNE.

In reviewing the trade interests of Pittsburgh, we see its enterprise and capital uniting to stretch its iron arms east, north and west, connecting with prominent points of trade and travel—thus securing to the Iron City its legitimate share of the business of the country. In this there is much of commercial wisdom. But in the effort to secure a large portion of the passing trade one very important avenue is left entirely clear, to which there is or can be no competition. And that is a line of direct communication with the South. It is true the Monongahela river opens up a few miles—sixty or seventy—at some seasons of the year, but it is not of its improvement I would speak, nor to which I would call the attention of capitalists. But it is the importance of a railroad along the western side of the Laurallill Mountains, connecting Pittsburg with the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, near Newberne. To show its feasibility, take any ordinary map, follow the Monongahela river to its source, in Randolph county, West Virginia, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles (air line); then across a table land of five miles to the head waters of the Elk river, which, in ten miles will bring you to a gap or narrow cut in the Greenbrier Mountain; a distance of five miles more will strike the Greenbrier river; following it to its junction with the New river, fifty miles further, we then turn Southeast up the New river, the same distance, to Newberne, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.

Thus we have a distance of two hundred and seventy-five or three hundred miles, not across mountains, but following the channels of nature; not through a sterile region, but one as rich in minerals, as productive in agriculture, and as thickly overspreid with lumber as any now open to Pittsburgh commerce and enterprise. That such a road will pay you have but to name the main towns, already of considerable size, such as Monongahela City, Brownsville, Morgantown, Fairmount, Grafton, Phillippi, Beverly, Huntersville, Lewisburgh and Newberne. Many of these places are directly dependent on Pittsburgh, while the others, if supplied from Pittsburgh must be through very circuitous routes. But the opening up of a country already under a good state of cultivation, will be but a meagre item in comparison with the advantages of the States beyond. When a railroad of three hundred miles will connect with roads already built, running into seven Southern States, we think the prospect sufficiently flattering to enlist not only the money of capitalists but the enterprise of manufacturers. Who is there that has not stood upon the Monongahela wharf and seen the immense loads of Pittsburg manufactures awaiting a rise in the Ohio river to get into the South and Southwest, and has not seen the need of immediate transportation? Here we have almost a natural grade inviting the laying down of the rails, when all this hampered capital will find an outlet, and much trade that is now directed to Wheeling, Cincinnati and Baltimore would find its way direct to the manufactory. Will not the people of Southwestern Pennsylvania take hold of this idea and carry it into completion? It is time the masterly inactivity which has so long held us, be broken, and the onward of progress become our motto; that while the rush of empire is past us we may not be entirely left in the distance, but secure a portion of the enterprise of this energetic age.

G. W. DAUGHERTY,
Pitts. Com. Cor., Carmichaels, Pa.

NOT PROFANE.

"Just what a tinker's dam is I have no means of knowing, but I believe it to be something very worthless indeed," says Mr. Thom. White, in his "Little Sermon," in Putnam's for March. Mr. Thom. White's ignorance can, perhaps, be enlightened, and his belief shown to be sound. The tinkers used to tramp about England mending pots and kettles. They masticated and moistened a morsel of bread, and used it as a dam around the hole to be repaired to prevent the solder from running off. After being thus employed what value remained in the "dam?" Can anything be imagined more worthless? Hence the proverb. If this explanation, definition, or conjecture be not satisfactory, let somebody favor an inquiring world with a better.—*Boston Transcript.*

WANTED.

Ten promising young men of Bethlehem are anxious to procure situations *as sons-in-law* in some respectable families within the corporation limits or near it. In return they are willing to be used for parlor ornaments, keep pound cake from moulding, scatter pa-in-law's greenbacks and make ten fair damsels supremely happy. Here is a chance for somebody to increase their families, and ought to be improved by doting parents.—*Bethlehem Times.*

We have a number of young men in our town who would be glad to do the same thing, especially the scattering of the greenbacks.

THERE are one thousand one hundred John Smiths in the City of New York.

The Waynesburg Republican.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Of Montgomery County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:
COL. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
Of Cambria County.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Delegates elected by the several Townships in this County will meet in Convention at the "GREENE HOUSE," in Waynesburg, on the 15TH DAY OF APRIL NEXT, (Tuesday of Court.) It is suggested to the Republican Electors of the different townships, that their delegate election be held on the Saturday preceeding the 2d Monday of April, or at such time anterior there to as may best suit their convenience.

J. H. WELLS,
Chairman Republican County Committee.

GREENE COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

We direct your attention especially to the call at the head of this column. It is highly important that each township should be represented on that occasion so that all may have a voice in the selection of a new Committee. The work of organizing for the campaign is yet before you. It is desirable, as soon thereafter as possible, to place in nomination a ticket for the campaign. If delegates for choosing a Committee are not already selected in the different districts have it done by Saturday next, and be sure the men you elect will attend.

"SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE, &C."

Many of our Republican cotemporaries in the State are riled at the proceeding of the State Convention in adopting the resolution that "delegates to the National Convention vote as a unit, through the chairman, for A. G. Curtin for Vice President, and that the right of substitution for absent delegates be solely with the delegation from the State." The vote on the resolution showed that two-thirds, at least, of the Convention favored Curtin, and accordingly it was desired to make it unanimous. This we believe, is party usage and very disreputable, at that. We call attention to it simply to illustrate how "the case being altered" can "alter the case." A Congressman will be nominated soon to represent the 24th District. Greene County will send conferees favoring one of her citizens. Whether, or not, she can obtain a majority of the conference, she will insist upon her right to be heard. The result may be disastrous, just as the action of the opponents of Curtin would have been, and perhaps may be yet. From the great number of those who have taken up the gauntlet for the minority we are led to hope for sympathy. And why not? The cases are parallel. Don't let us hear anything, gentlemen, about party fealty, if the result is as stated. The hatred of faction is only exceeded by that of the opposition, is often said. We go farther and say, when carried to extremes, it is worse. And hence we join in the denunciation of the usurpation of the people's prerogative by political "rings." If we cannot have harmony and fair dealing, let us have fair dealing *without* harmony. If Greene County Republicans cannot be represented in the Forty-first Congress we prefer that he they *mis*-represented! And who is it will say "nay!"

THE contested election case of the 21st Senatorial District, Robinson vs Shugart, was decided in the Senate by a party vote on Friday last in favor of Robinson the contestant. This was simply an act of justice. The murder of the Irishman Cary, and the false naturalization of foreigners as shown by the testimony, left no other course to be pursued, than that of ousting the man indirectly implicated.

THE New York *Tribune* editorially states: We have assurances from Washington that General Grant finds it not inconsistent with his duty as a soldier, to announce it as his opinion that the only hope for the peace of the country is the success of the pending impeachment trial. He feels that the national security demands the removal of the President.

THE *Tribune* thinks the Republicans are as likely to nominate Pendleton as the Democrats Chase for the Presidency. There would be as much sense in the one case as the other, and there is no more probability of the one than the other.

THE Election Registry Law has passed both Houses and is signed by the Governor. It will have a wholesome effect in the preserving purity of the ballot box. We hope to present our readers with a copy of the bill at an early day.

THE Legislature has fixed upon April 14, inst., as the day of adjournment.

THAT RAILROAD!

We publish a series of communications to the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, in this weeks issue, on the subject of a Railroad from Pittsburgh southward. Mr. G. W. Daugherty, whose communication is on our first page, broached the idea and was the occasion of the two letters published on this page. Our readers will observe that the matter is fully and ably discussed, and we cannot but suppose elicits the attention of those whose interests it concerns. One communication, noticed at the time but since lost sight of, replying to Mr. Daugherty's letter, set forth the advantages accruing to Pittsburgh capitalists by ignoring the Middle Monongahela Valley and building a road along the base of the mountains from Uniontown, striking the proposed route to Newberne, at Morgantown. Asserting that the slack-water brings to Pittsburgh a majority of the products of the valley. The last statement we believe untrue. Not to mention the increased facility and amount of travel a railroad would afford, we think it would be unwise policy to give the go-by to a town of the size and importance of Brownsville and kindred places, on the river and so close as to be easily reached by lateral roads. We learn from the Uniontown *Standard* that the Connellsville Railroad has authority to make a road from that place to Brownsville, and will make it. From there the road could be projected to Newberne reaching out on each side and conveying both ways to Baltimore, *via* Cumberland or the intersection of the B. & O. R. R., the mineral wealth of this locked and pent up region. It only remains for Pittsburgh or the latter named city to put money in their pockets by building such a road.

GOV GEARY has vetoed the Free Railroad bill passed by the Legislature, on the ground that it is unconstitutional and grant extraordinary powers to railroad companies, in authorizing them to increase their capital stock without limit. The Senate has amended the bill so as to meet the objections of the Governor and remove some of those urged by others. In this shape it will go to the House and probably pass. This bill requires $10,000 capital per mile; $6,000 must be subscribed for every mile, and ten per cent, paid up before commencing operations. It is left optional whether the books shall be kept open till the full amount of capital stock is subscribed; companies are to be subject to the general railroad law of 1849; roads must be commenced within two years after filing of articles and fifty miles completed in five years thereafter. The capital stock may be increased with the consent of the stockholders at the rate of one hundred per cent, of the original capital. Companies may borrow twenty thousand dollars for every mile; branches may be constructed; roads may cross at grade and at the expense of the crossing road; no streets or alleys shall be entered without the consent of the borough or city authorities.

THE INTERNAL TAX BILL.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The conference Committee of the two Houses of Congress have agreed on the amendatory tax bill, in relation to domestic manufactures, and the bill passed the House to-day. This bill, which remits the Internal Revenue Duty now imposed on almost every manufactured article, was presented to the House by Mr. Schenck, on the 12th instant, was then referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and subsequently reported back and passed. In the Senate, it was sought to amend it by retaining the tax on coffee, spices, sugars, confectionary, diamonds, precious stones, imitations thereof, and all jewelry, but the amendment failed. Finally, the Senate proposed to amend the bill by reducing the tax on the products of petroleum and other bituminous substances to one-half that now imposed. This amendment passed the House, as did also an amendment reported by the Committee of Ways and Means imposing a tax of $2 on every $1,000 worth of sales of manufactures in excess of $5,000 annually. An additional section was also passed whereby the fraudulent distillation of spirits renders the distillery and apparatus liable to confiscation, and imposes a fine of not less than $500, nor more than $5,000 on the distiller, beside subjecting him to imprisonment, on conviction, for a term of not less than six months, nor mor than six years. Beside this, an amendment was passed, forbidding the allowance in future of any drawback on account of Internal Revenue tax heretofore paid on manufactures exported, and which, by the operation of this law are now relieved from such tax. On Thursday last the Senate non-concurred in the action of the House, and asked for a Committee of Conference, which Committee have agreed to the bill as amended; so that now the tax is removed from all articles of domestic manufactures except that imposed on "gas made by coal, wholly or in part, or of any other material, or illuminating, lubricating, or other mineral oils, or articles the products of distillation, redistillation, or refining of crude petroleum, or of a single distillation of coal, shale, peat, asphaltum, or other bituminous substances" (which are to pay one-half the tax hitherto imposed,) on wines, tobacco, and all manufactures thereof.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

Chief Justice Chase took his chair, as presiding officer of the High Court of Impeachment in the Senate Chamber, at half-past twelve o'clock, on Monday noon of last week, and soon after the Managers, the President's counsel and the members of the House entered. The galleries were filled from an early hour as on the previous days of impeachment proceedings.

Mr. Butler, on behalf of the Managers, opened the case for the prosecution in a long speech, an abstract of which is on our outside. He discussed the validity of the Senate acting as a high court, the right of Senator Wade to participate, former impeachment precedents, and reviewed generally the testimony to be brought forward to sustain the charge. The argument occupies twelve closely printed columns in the daily papers.

At the conclusion of this speech the Managers proceeded, through Mr. Wilson, to offer documentary testimony for the prosecution—the oath of office of Andrew Johnson in succeeding to the Presidency, the certificate of Chief Justice Chase to the oath, the nomination of Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War by Mr. Lincoln and his confirmation by the Senate, being presented and read. The message of the President to the Senate assigning reasons for his suspension of Mr. Stanton was then commenced, but in the midst of the reading the court adjourned until Tuesday.

On Tuesday the hearing of testimony was proceeded with. The testimony was chiefly of a documentary character and in relation to documents connected with the removal of Mr. Stanton. Burt Van Horn testified as to the interview between General Thomas and Mr. Stanton, when the former demanded possession of the War Department. He was subjected to a long cross-examination. The testimony of Chas. Creecy, appointed Clerk of the Treasury Department, was listened to attentively, as it showed a recognition by the President of the validity of the tenure of office law.

On Wednesday the Republicans were satisfied with the progress and character of the proceedings in the trial. At the opening of the trial Mr. Sumner obtained the sense of the Senate on the question of the right of the Chief Justice to vote when the Senate was equally divided, which was decided in favor of Mr. Chase by 26 to 21. The counsel for the President labored strenuously to have the various conversations of Thomas ruled out, but in all cases they were overruled either by the Chief Justice or the Senate.

Mr. Burleigh, Dakotah, finished his testimony begun yesterday by relating that Thomas had declared that he should use force to get into the War Department if necessary, and afterwards that his arrest by civil authorities alone had prevented him. Mr. Stanberry's cross-examination of this witness was of a higher order than that of yesterday. Samuel Wilkinson, the well-known journalist, gives a very clear account of an interview with Thomas and the statements of the latter on two occasions that he should call on Grant for troops, and that he did not see how Grant could refuse.

The managers show better preparation than counsel for the defense, and no point presents itself which they do not seem to have forseen.

Thursday, the interest in the trial perceptibly falling off, not one-half the gallery was filled by spectators. The testimony rested mainly upon the President's attempts to defeat the ratification of the constitutional amendment. It was proved conclusively, by telegrams to Southern provisional Governors, that he did. The managers expect to get their evidence all in by Saturday night, unless some unexpected delay occurs. They are highly pleased with the progress of the case, and with the temper of the Senate, and have got on thus far more rapidly than they had hoped to do.

Friday, the time was consumed examining reporters in relation to the President's Cleveland speeches whilst "swinging round the circle," in 1867. His offensive and abusive language was proved correctly reported and admitted as testimony, which greatly annoyed and disconcerted the counsel for defense, they having relied upon shutting out a great deal of the proof by which it was expected to prove the tenth article. The stories telegraphed in various directions of defection among the Republicans and of a sufficient number to vote against conviction to secure acquittal are wholly sensational. There are no signs of such result apparent to those who should be able to ascertain them, if there were any foundation at all for the report. There is but little ground for believing that any considerable number of Senators will countenance delay, as a motion to adjourn until Monday for rest, was defeated by a decided majority.

IN the Pittsburg court of quarter sessions, on the 31st ult, before a full bench, a decision in the case of George B. Vashon, a colored lawyer, was rendered. Vashon, some time since, made application to be admitted to the bar. The case was argued at the time, and excited considerable interest among the legal faternity of Pittsburg, but no decision was given until Saturday, when his admision was refused, on the ground that he had not produced a certificate of admission from the courts of which he claimed to be an original member.

THE Union Pacific Railroad is completed to a point twenty-seven miles west of Cheyenne, and within four miles of the highest summit on the entire route. The number of men employed in that section is 3,000.

From The Pittsburgh Commercial.

PITTSBURGH AND NEWBERNE.

Practicability of the Proposed Railroad to Newberne—its Commercial Importance to Pittsburgh.

My attention has been called to an article which appears in your issue of 21st inst., entitled "Pittsburgh and Newberne," and written by G. W. Daugherty, Esq., late of the U. S. Topographical Engineer Corps. As I first called the writer's attention to the subject, and have since given the matter some study, I beg leave to add a few remarks to those already made, and which I entirely indorse. Although the subject may not be new to many of your readers, I have yet to hear it publicly discussed, and have very rarely heard it discussed at all. Some three years ago, during the sudden rise of the Dunkard Oil Region into prominence, and the simultanious discovery of lead and other minerals in localities farther South, I was first impressed with the *necessity* of a railroad that would connect Pittsburg with the heart of the Southern States *direct*. That it would be a great advantage was certainly known to every thinking man long before. Subsequent investigation has tended in every way to confirm the truth of those impressions. Let us look at the situation as it now stands.

What is the position of Pittsburgh with regard to the South? Simply this, while she is the great manufacturing metropolis of the United States and destined to head the list of the world; and while her manufactures are peculiarly needed in the agricultural regions that lie South of Mason and Dixon's; yet with three-fourths of the area of those States she has no practicable communication whatever, save by, tedious and circuitous routes, and by paying a heavy freightage on all her wares. But if she wants the South as a market, the South needs her no less for the same purpose.

Starting Southward from Pittsburgh we at once encounter the rich farming lands of the Monongahela Valley, with their wealth of cereals live stock, fruit, produce and lumber; with their iron, oil and lead; with a prospect of more valuable minerals, developing and yet to be developed; and, and as a crowning item to the whole the inexhaustable, readily accessible, and almost incalculable supply of coal. It is one thing, I know, to read the abstract calculations and reports, and quite another to traverse this entire region, as I have done, and see the *reality*. I am convinced that if the capitalists of Pittsburgh could see the extent and importance of this region, instead of reading about it, it would not be many days until we heard the sound of the pickaxe, nor many months until we were startled by the scream of the locomotive all along this Valley.

Passing through West Virginia we have along the entire route, a country abounding in lumber stock, fruit, produce and minerals. Reaching Newberne the proposed terminus; we tap the East Tennesse and Virginia Railroad, and from thence have direct railway communication with all the Southern States, with New Orleans and cities of the Gulf and South Atlantic seaboard. I have before me the engineers report of the survey of the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad, which is a direct route from Knoxville to Nashville, cutting off one hundred miles of distance, and as the report states, destined to make the shortest line from Norfolk to Memphis, and thence to Guyamas on the Pacific coast, *via* the proposed Southern route of General Fremont. This enterprise to which a liberal amount of State aid is offered and which has good prospects of a speedy completion shows that our "Southern brethren" are getting fully alive to the necessity of the times, and that Northern enterprise will soon find a competitor and a rival from that quarter. This direct conection will be of material advantages to a road from Pittsburgh.

This new route will also add greatly to the develop ment of Eastern and Middle Tennessee. This country was not adapted to slave labor, and hence was passed by as worthless by the devotees of the "sacred institution." It is but recently investigation has proven this hitherto neglected region, to be unsurpassed for stock-raising even in Texas, and it is claimed by intelligent men, who can give good reasons for their claims, that it is the *best* fruit-raising section in the Union, without exception. General Jackson once remarked that "the time *would* come when this would be the garden spot of the United States." Its mineral advantages are equal to any part of the Allegheny range. A direct road to Pittsburgh would throw all these advantages into her lap.

In short the whole country within two hundred miles of Newberne is settling, and will rapidly fill with Northern emegration. This is the region that contains the loyalty that must eventually spread and leaven the whole South. While this is being done the industrial interests of the South will grow to such proportions as perhaps the most sanguine would not venture now to predict and then the time will be when all can plainly see, that direct communication, with the most practicable route, if not the only one, will be via the Monongahela Valley.

But it is asked, is not the expense too great to incur now? I answer no for the following reasons:

1st. The land owners of the Monongahela Valley could afford to *donate* enough money to build their portion of the route, if railroad stock was worth nothing, and from the increase in the value of their land alone, they would realize one hundred per cent. on their *donation*.

2d. As the route traverses the entire length of the young and enterprising State of West Virginia, could well afford to build her portion of the route, and would be well repaid for the capital invested.

3d. And finally, Pittsburgh could make a good investment by building the entire line, because she would almost monopolize the the trade alluded to; and, as at first remarked, because it will be to her a *commercial interest*.

L. HARROD BELL.

FLATWOOD, FAYETTE CO. PA., March 27, 1868.

To the Editor of the Pitts. Commercial:

I see in your paper of March 21, a letter from G. W. Daugherty, showing up to the inhabitants of Western Pennsylvania the utility and great advantage (especially to the city of Pittsburg) of a direct communication connecting the North and South by means of a railroad leading from Pittsburg to Newbern, located on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, in Pulaski county, Virginia. Mr. Daugherty is correct when he says the prospect is sufficiently flattering to enlist not only the money of the capitalists, but the enterprise of the manufacturers of Pittsburgh, and I will add all Western Pennsylvsnia. There is no difficulty in this route. It has a natural grade to Fairmount along the Monongahela river, passing the flourishing towns of Monongahela City, Brownsville, Morgantown, &c.; thence a natural grade of the Tigarts Valley river to the Mingo Flats in Randolph county, passing Pruntytown, Phillippi, Beverly, and Huttonsville; thence, over a table land of five miles to Gatewood's Big Spring; then a water grade of fifteen or twenty miles, then crossing another table land from three to five miles to Stony creek, a tributary of Greenbrier, passing on the route Huntersville, Millpoint, Frankfort, White Sulphur Spring, and Lewisburg. to Palestine; leaving the Greenbrier river, cutting across a corner of Monroe county, tapping the New river at or near Pack's Ferry; passing on the route Union, Rocky Point, Grey Sulphur Spring, and Centerville; thence up New river, passing the Salt-works and Plaster Banks, to Newbern.

So far as tunnelling, cutting and filling is concerned it would be an easy undertaking, when compared with the leveling of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad or the Pennsylvania Central, simply because there are comparatively no mountains or table-lands to cross. All that is necessary for me to say about the richness and fertility of the country through which the proposed road would pass is that the entire route from Beverly, in Randolph county, to Newbern, in Pulaski county, is the best of limestone land, save here and there a narrow belt of freestone. Even the mountains on the East and West of the proposed track have the limestone to near their summit, blue grass being the natural grass of the country.

It would be unnecessary for me to stop here to recount the vast amount of minerals and agricultural productions of Monongalia, Marion, Taylor and Barbour counties, that would naturally flow to the city of Pittsburgh. Passing on to Randolph county, the road would naturally follow the base of the Cheat Mountain, said mountain being from three to four miles to its summit, the top of which is comparative ly level, and from ten to fifteen miles broad. This is densely covered with yew pine, which seldom fails to attract and remind the traveler of the cedars of Lebanon, far excelling any forest I ever saw for lumber and shingles, equalling if not surpassing even the best yellow pine. The length of this forest I am unable to determine, but I think I would be safe in saying fifty miles, through which the Cheat river flows its dark and colored waters, susceptible of driving any amount of machinery. The forest is at once accessible, having the graded pike from Parkersburg to Stanton passing through it.

Passing thence up the Tigart's Valley river, twenty miles brings us to the Mingo Flats. We then come to another forest, (through which the road would pass for thirty miles,) covered with black walnut, wild cherry, yellow poplar, white ash and yellow linn, growing in a rich limestone soil. Then comes in the beautiful Greenbrier levels sixty miles in length, over which the cattle roam and graze (and I will here say, they are unsurpassed by Bourbon county Kentucky.) Fine horses and mules were also raised there in abundance, but during the war they were either killed or appropriated. As a grain growing country it is unsurpassed by any portion of the South. But it is unnecessary to raise more than will meet home consumption for the want of internal improvement. They are compelled to raise something capable of transporting itself to market on its own legs. In this vicinity is located the renowned White Sulphur Springs, the Blue Sulphur, the Gray Sulphur, the Green Sulpaur, the Sweet and the Old Sweet Sulphur, the healing, the hot, the warm and the alum springs. These springs possess a medical power or virtue for healing the various diseases incident to the human family that would astonish all who are not acquainted with their utility. The proprietors of the above named springs have accommodated from six to eight thousand persons, and are prepared to accommodate several thousand more at the same time. In 1856 the White Sulphur was sold to Allen T. Caperton and others for one million dollars. And in this vicinity also there are veins of inexhaustible iron ore, not counted by the inch as counted here but by the foot viz: from fifteen to twenty-five feet all pure in lumps from one to one hundred pounds and upwards.

We then pass on through Monroe county, which possesses all the advantage of Greenbrier in richness of soil, possessing also her portion of minerals and mineral springs, blooded cattle, horses and mules. Thence coming to the New river the slopes and table land on either side are covered with dense forests, inviting the circular saw and the iron horse to cut it into shape for market, and its transportation thither. Then comes the salt-works producing a salt unsurpassed in firmness and strength by even the Liverpool works.. Next comes the plaster banks, of which I need not speak, for every judicious and thriving farmer knows of its power and virtue as a fertilizer. Taking Lewisburg as the standpoint, (being the county seat of Greenbrier county) for one hundred miles east, west, north, or south, there are but three furnaces, and they were used up by the war; one foundry, a small concern; three woolen factories combined having but *nine looms*: no forge, no rolling mill, no mail mill, no glass factory, no paper mill, no plaining mill, one potter, no broom factory and but limited tanyards.

Now all that I have said would be but a mere shadow compared with the noontide blaze that would open up from the seven Southern States that would be accessible, if Pittsburg would reach out another iron arm and grasp the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad at or near Newberne.

JAMES M. ABRAHAM.

RHODE ISLAND.

Decisive Republican Triumph—General Burnside elected by an Increased Majority.

PROVIDENCE, April 1.—*The Journal* has returns from all but one small irland town. Gen. Burnside's majority is increased over last year. The vote is also increased, but was very light. The following is the vote.

Burnside, Republican. 9,767
Pierce, Democrat. 5,658

In the General Assembly 27 of the 34 Senators are Republicans—two vacancies; 62 of the 72 Representives are Republicans—two vacancies. The result undoubtedly secures the re-election of William Sprague to the United States Senate.

The Democrats put forth their full strength on this occasion, in the hope of encouraging their brethren with news of "tremendous gains," "triumph of the great "reaction," &c.; but the result is just the reverse. In 1864 the Rhode Island Democracy polled 8,718 votes; to-day they did their best and got less than 5,500—a falling of nearly 3,300.

The Coal Miners' Riots.

PITTSBURG, March 31.—Particulars of the coal miners' riot, last evening, at Pine Run, above McKeesport, have been received. The miners employed by O'Neill & Son struck for certain wages, but yesterday returned to work, which so exasperated the miners in the neighboring works that a collision ensued, and in the melee one man was killed and five wounded, including Mr. O'Neill. The rioters, having met with a warmer reception than they anticipated, soon dispersed. An armed force will be sent up to-day to arrest the rioters.

YONKERS, N. Y., held a municipal election on the 1st, which resulted in a complete Republican triumph, showing a gain of five hundred and fifteen over last year.

TWENTY thousand Norweigans, Danes and Swedes are to arrive here this spring, whose destination will be chiefly to the West.

New Advertisements.

WM. BINGHAM, JR., 54 *Fifth Street, Pitts, burgh, is the authorized agent for the* REPUBLICAN, *in that city.*

A FACT WORTHY OF NOTE!

JOHN M. WINGET

Undoubtedly has the LARGEST STOCK of

HOME-MADE BOOTS & SHOES!

IN WAYNESBURG.

They have been tried and found to be equal if not

Superior to any in the place!

He has a general and well manufactured assortment of

LADIES' AND MISSES, MEN & BOYS'

HOME MADE

BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS!

He keeps hands unexcelled as workmen in leather. His shop will be found

NEAR COTTEREL'S TANNERY,

☞After returning thanks for a liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, I wish to say to my old customers and others that I warrant my work in every particular, and will sell at prices that will satisfy any reasonable person.

Don't forget the place, but

GIVE ME A CALL SOON.

ap 8, '68-1y JOHN M. WINGET.

AUDITORS' REPORT OF THE BOUNTY ACCOUNT OF FRANKLIN TP.
APRIL 4, 1868.

JONAS ELY, TREASURER, DR.

To amount received on duplicate of 1866	$ 400 00
To amount of tax levied in 1867	1189 55
	$1589 19

CR.

By amount of exonerations allowed collector	$ 91 45
By per centage for collecting	54 45
By amount of vouchers allowed	1113 34
By amount paid School Treas'r.	113 12
Treasurer's per centage	7 05
Balance in Treasurer, hands	77-$1589 19

JOHN SIMINGTON,
GEO. WISE, } Aud'rs.
ap 8, '68-3t

New Advertisements.

BETTER THAN EVER!

FROM

NEW YORK & PHILADELPHIA

THOMAS BRADEN,

Has just received a splendid new

SPRING STOCK OF HARDWARE

To which he invites especial attention.

His store is filled with everything in his line needed by the farmer and mechanic. Being a practical farmer, he knows exactly the wants of his farmer friends. Among his variety of goods will be found Iron and Nails of all kinds, Planes of all varieties, Augers, Braces, &c. Tuttle-toothed, Cross-cut and Mill Saws, Hand Saws and Tools of all descriptions.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Mowing Machines, Cutting Boxes, Corn Sheilers Plows, Cultivators, Shovels, Forks, and everything in this line.

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

A general assortment of Saddlery Hardware, to which he invites the attention of purchasers.

WOODEN WARE OF ALL KINDS:

Tubs, Buckets, Butter Bowls and all kinds of Kitchen Wooden Fixin's, Willow Baskets, Brooms, Brushes, Coal Buckets, Brass Kettles, Buggy Whips, Shot Guns, Boys's Wagons and Sleds. All of which will be sold cheaper than ever for Cash!

GIVE HIM A CALL SOON.

He will take pleasure in showing his stock at all times. So give him a call when you come to town. Remember the place,

OPPOSITE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

WAYNESBURG, PA.

ap 8, '68-1f THOMAS BRADEN.

1868. SPRING. 1868.

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF

HATS, CAPS & STRAW GOODS!

Wholesale Jobbers in

STRAW GOODS AND

PALM-LEAF HATS,

HOODS, MISSES AND

LADIES' HATS, EITHER

TRIMMED OR UNTRIMMED,

AT

CHAS. H. PAULSON'S,

73 Wood Street,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞Merchants visiting our city will give us a call, as we are prepared to sell at the lowest Eastern Prices. Our stock is full of all kinds of Head Wear at

VERY LOW PRICES!

ap 8-1m

GOOD NEWS!

AND NEW GOODS!

D. SHIRK,

Now offers to the public

The most complete assortment of

Every thing in the Dry

Goods line ever brought to

This market. The Spring

Styles, fresh and attractive

And of every variety.

Hats for Men and Boys,

Ladies' and Misses, Boots

And Shoes, unsurpassed in

Durability & Cheapness.

Muslins, Delaines, Cloths,

Bonnets & Bonnet frames

Cassimeres, and in fact

Everything that can be

Desired, you can buy of him.

A. WILSON, JR.

Especially invites a call from his old customers, being satisfied the prestige of former dealing will be sustained and that now, as of yore, the tastes of all will be pleased, regarding prices and quality. Embrace the first opportunity and give him an early call.

☞Room formerly occupied by A. Wilson, Jr. in Wilson's building, Waynesburg, Pa.

ap 8, '68-1y. D. SHIRK.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED
FOR THE NEW BOOK
"MEN OF OUR TIMES"

Or Leading Patriots of the Day. An elegant octavo volume, richly illustrated with 18 beautiful Steel Engravings, and a portrait of the author, Mrs.

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

Agents say it is the best, and sells the quickest of any book they ever sold. Some are taking out 20 orders per week. It will outsell "Uncle Tom's Cabin." We employ no general agents, but pay extra commission. Old agents will appreciate this item. Send for circulars giving full particulars. Address HARTFORD PUBLISHING Co., Hartford, Ct.

ap 8-4t

AGENTS WANTED FOR

MEN OF OUR DAY:

Or the Lives and Deeds of Generals, Statesmen, Orators and Political Leaders now on the Stage of Action, including Grant, Sherman, Colfax, Sumner, Stanton, Sheridan, Yates, Curtin, Trumbull, Fenton, Buchingham, Wilson, Genesley Wade, Morton, Phillips, Farragut, Chase, Logan, Stevens, Beecher, Seward, Boutwell, Dix, Hamlin, Fessenden, Howard, and others, with over Forty Life-like Portraits of living men. Sold only by agents. Great inducements. Send for circulars. PEPPLER, McCURDY & CO. 614 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Waynesburg Republican.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—The attention of our readers is specially directed to the following advertisements, which appear for the first time in our paper to-day.

☞1868, Spring—C. H. Paulson.
☞A fact worthy of note—John W. Winget.
☞Agents Wanted—Zegler McCurdy & Co.
☞Good News—D. Shirk.
☞Better Than Ever—Thos. Braden.
☞Book Agents Wanted—Hartford Pub. Co.
☞Bounty Report—Franklin tp.

TURN and read!

FRED DOUGLAS lectured in Newcastle Monday of last week.

EASTER SUNDAY, a day more lived up to in ancient than in modern times, comes on the 12th inst.

R. M. GIBSON, Esq., of Washington, Pa., has recently removed to Pittsburgh to practice law.

THE roads are good for this time in the year. They need working, however, and now is the time to do it.

THANKS.—We are under obligations to Gen. J. F. Hartranft Auditor General of the State, for his Annual Report.

Do not neglect early vegetables, as they are indispensable to health. Start lettuce, radishes, &c., as soon as possible.

LOCUST YEAR.—We see it stated that this is the year for re-appearance of the seventeen-year locusts. Is it so? Where is the "oldest inhabitant?"

NOT A CANDIDATE.—Mr. J. M. Harper, of Cumberland township, wishes us to say that he declines being a candidate for the Forty-first Congress.

X! X!! X!!!—Was your paper four weeks ago marked X with a lead pencil, at the end of your name? If so, we should like to have you call in at Court.

TEMPERANCE.—The temperance men will make a good fight, the coming Court, against licensing liquor selling in our borough. It all rests in the "back-bone" of the Judges, the case being extremely bad for applicants.

SNOW.—Old Winter, as if reluctant to release his grasp upon Nature, has been cutting her with keen winds of late, and spitefully spitting snow. Last Saturday morning the house-tops were white with his "expectorate."

COAL SHAFT.—The coal shaft in Washington has proved a success. The proprietors are now furnishing the citizens of Washington with good coal at six and seven cents per bushel, which is less than Pittsburgh pays for the article.

MOVING DAY.—Good weather made "flitting" pleasant for those who had to "pull up stakes." There are no changes of note among our business men. Every thing available in the shape of a house is occupied, and the demand is for more. When shall that demand be satisfied?

DEDICATION.—The new Methodist Church, recently erected on Tom's Run, Jackson township, this county will be dedicated to the service of Almighty God on the first Sabbath in June. The exercises will be conducted by Rev. J. H. Hull and Rev. C. P. Jordan.

TO ALL persons visiting Pittsburg we would enjoin a visit to the establishment of C. H. Paulson. The integrity of the house is unquestionable and you may rely upon all he says. Personally, we can affirm that his stock is unrivalled in the Iron City. See Advertisement.

KISSES may be blest! and so may any one that takes it upon himself to call at the Hardware Store of Thomas Braden! His fine stock of Cutlery, etc., gladdens the eyes of all beholders and his reasonable prices are satisfaction itself. The Farmers in need of anything in his line should give him a call. See advertisement.

FRUIT AND CROPS.—So far we have heard of no damage is done the fruit. Peaches, we never have many, but of other fruit the prospect is for an abundance. The crops are promising. Wheat and rye are plentifully sowed and we are assured by the farmers never looked better. If Providence continues to smile there are better times ahead.

MERITORIOUS.—It is always great pleasure to see business enterprise and "give it a lift" if possible.. D. Shirk, the enterprising young merchant, is the case in point. He has opened business in the right way and in striving to win the attention and patronage of the public shows that he means honest dealing. Consult his advertisement in another column, and our word for it, you will be impressed with the truth of what he says.

NEXT week being Court week will afford all persons in arrears for subscription, advertising and job-work, an excellent opportunity to call and liquidate their indebtedness. We can't say that we particularly need money—in fact we don't care a continental about it—but there are some to whom we are indebted who desire that we should "come to time:" and in order that we may do so, we must call upon those indebted to us.

We call the attention of the public to the advertisement of Jno. M. Winget to be found on this page His Shop will be found near Cotterel's Tannery, containing a large Stock of Home made Boots & Shoes, manufactured from the best material and at prices to suit the wants of all. John is a good workman and clever fellow, and we would advise those wanting a good article to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

STUDIE ADRIANCE; OR, TEYING THE WORLD.—This is the name of a new Novelet by Amanda M. Douglas, the talented author of "In Trust," "Stephen Dane," &c. It is the story of a young orphan girl's experiences. It is now being published in *The Saturday Evening Post*, and will run through from fifteen to twenty papers. One dollar sent to the publishers, H. Peterson & Co., Philadelphia, will secure the *Post* for six months, including this and other deeply interesting stories. Single numbers 5 cents.

IN LUCK, UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—The Moundsville *National* of last week, tells us of Capt. Swaney, one of the convicts in the Penitentiary, at that place, receiving information a few days ago that an uncle, who resided in Ireland (recently deceased,) had left him the neat little sum of $35,000. He will be under the necessity of waiting for the period of fourteen months before he can enjoy the inheritance, as he is under obligations to labor for the State for that length of time.

ONCE FOR ALL!—Newspaper laws we have published time and again and yet some people are wofully ignorant either from natural deficiencies or intentional design. We mean those who are indebted to us for one, two or more years' subscription, and send us a third of what is due with the *demand* that we "stop the paper!" As a general thing we do stop it on such and hurry them up by a summons. The thing is so contemptibly mean that we believe no decent man would be guilty of it and consequently we are in great haste to sever all business relations. This we hope will meet the eye of all who contemplate that our cutting them off will relieve them of the debt and we especially dedicate it to those who think themselves *beyond our reach!* We assure all, that the friends of this paper *at home* have placed us upon a sure and substantial footing and, if we are compelled to lose a few hundreds of dollars, wasted in trying to impart a sence of self-respect and manhood to those scarce of the article, all attempts to beat us down or blow us up will be in vain! We can respect a man who *pays for his paper and stops it*, but one who *waits to be cut off or partially evades the debt we despise!*

"THEY SAY" that L. K. Evans' ought to be impeached for bringing such a magnificent stock of goods to town and selling them at such very low prices.

WINDOW Glass of all sizes, for sale, at G. W. Roberts' Drug Store.

LIST OF LETTERS—Remaining in the Post Office, at Waynesburg, Greene Co. Pa., April 6th 1868:

A—Nancy P. Allen, Charles Alfred, Joseph Adamson.

B—Jason M. Bell, J. C. Burnett, Warren Bradford, Rosanna Bradford, James Best, John G. Berry.

C—W. F. Cran, Henry Copenhaven, Maggie A. Comley. Lizzie Collins, J. G. Cooper, Emanuel Campbell Miss M. Clayburn, C. H. Campbell.

D—Davis & Morton, Wm. Devaney.

E—Isabel Edgar.

F—John Fleming, Jesse Fisher, J. C. Ford 2.

G—George Cummers, Trincy Graham 2, John Gooseman.

H—Isaiah Hill, J. S. Hermidal, Samuel Hill.

L—Lizzie Lewis, E. D. Lindley, S. B. Lightner, Thomas Lucas Esq., Thos. J. Loar, G. W. Long.

M—Newton McNay, Millbourn & Shroud, Ruth Martin, Hannah R McNay 2, Daniel, Silas or Perry Martin, Henry McGlumphy, Thomas H. Meighen 2, James R. Miller, John F. May, Matilda A. Mitchell, D. McConahy.

N—Newkirk & Johnson.

O—R. L. Orndorf.

P—James Pipes, Charles Pettit, Daniel Pratt, John Patterson, Joseph Price.

R—Lizzie Reese, John B. Rush, Philip Rush, Israel Rutan, Matilda Rinehart, Sarah Redman 2.

S—Thomas Scott, Abraham Shriver, Mollie A. Smith, Henry Sergean', Thomas Smith, Mary Sinner.

T—William M. Tate, James M. Torrence.

V—Melissa Vaucleve.

W—John D. Wood, Israel White A. J. Wilson, David White, Johnson Wycoff, E. C. Wood, Emaline R. Waters, Emma Wise, (of Sol.)

Z—Jacob Zollars.

JOS. COOK, P. M.

A PRETTY FOOT is regarded by many as the chief of ornaments. To this end, Evans' made the selection of his new line of shoes a speciality.

PURE Red Lead and Litharge sold at G. W. Roberts' Drug Store.

ARRESTED ON A BAIL PIECE—The *Commercial* of the 4th, says, Officer Joseph Harris, of Greene county, arrived in the city yesterday in search of a young man named McGrade, who it was alleged had "cut his bail." A charge of misdemeanor, we understand, is pending against McGrade in the Greene County Criminal Court. The session of the Court commences on the 13th inst., and it was feared that the defendant would not put in his appearance at the required time. At the time the offense was committed the defendant was a resident of that county. He was arrested and held to bail but afterwards moved to this city. It was thought that he had moved here to evade the charge against him and his bail surrendered him. With the assistance of officer Herron, of the Mayor's police, Harris found the defendant, with whom he started to Greene county last evening.

THE first thing you do, after reading this week's REPUBLICAN thoroughly, go and see Frank. McGurgan's new stock ☛ Goods. Mind you, you will miss a sight if you don't.

A THING of beauty is a joy forever! The bard evidently saw with prophetic vision, Evans' splendid line of Carpetings.

"OH! THAT WILL BE JOYFUL!" When men and women throw "Physic to the dogs," and when a trifle out of order, or to *prevent* getting out of order, take Plantation Bitters. Are you Dyspeptic, Nervous, Jaundiced, Hy'pped, Low Spirited, Weak, or are you sick and don't know what ails you? We have been—and was recommended to try the Plantation Bitters—which we did with great satisfaction and entire success. Delicate Females, Clergymen, Merchants, Lawyers and persons of Sedentary Habits are particularly benefited by these Bitters. The sale is perfectly enormous

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet articles—superior to Cologne and at half the price

L. K. EVANS' has just returned from Philadelphia with a full assortment of spring and summer dry goods.

KNOX's fresh Garden Seeds, just received and for sale, at G. W. Roberts' Drug Store.

JUST OPENED.—A new and complete stock of Boots and Shoes, at M. C. & H. Bell's cheap store, Sayers' corner, Waynesburg. Among their stock will be found all the Spring Styles, direct from the manufacturers, solicited by M. C. Bell expressly for this market.

VARNISH and brushes of all kinds, just received and for sale, at G. W. Roberts' Drug Store.

DRIVE a bargain while you may. There is a rare opportunity at Evans' Store just now.

IT would be a gross libel to say that ladies use tobacco, yet if you present a bottle of Phalon's new perfume, "Flor de Mayo," to a pretty girl, she will be very apt to open it and take a little snuff. Sold by all druggists.

SPRING and Summer arrival of Clothing at N. Clark & Son's

1000 REWARD!—M. C. & H. Bell will give the above reward for a foot that does not look well in one of their new styled, tipped, anklet gaiters!

J. M. WINGET, has now on hand the largest stock of Home-made Boots & Shoes in town, and we advise all persons wishing a bargin to give him a call.

CUSTOM MADE Boots, calt back and front, warranted in every particular, for $6.00, at M. C. & H. Bell's!

JNO. MUSNELL has on hand some fine Buckeye Potatoes. They are the best seed Potatoe.

MAKE your purchases of *live men*—those who advertise in the REPUBLICAN!

GENTLEMEN's patent, quarter Oxford ties, at M. C. & H. Bell's, very cheap for cash!

"COME to Court" and go to N. Clark & Son's for your Cheap Clothing.

THE very best always is the Clothing line at N. Clark & Son's. Fresh Arrival.

PRICES, down! down!! down!!! at N. Clark & Son's.

BARRETTS Hair Restorative, by single bottle or dozen, for sale, at G. W. Roberts' Drug Store.

100 keg's, s'rictly pure White Lead, for sale, at G. W. Roberts' Drug Store.

WILSON's Cod Liver Oil, and Lime, sold at G. W. Robert's Drug Store.

PURE Flaxseed Oil, sold at G. W. Roberts Drug Store.

THE cheapest clothing in Waynesburg will be found at N. Clark & Son's.

Married.

TITUS—SADDLER—At the residence of the bride's father, on the 17th of March, 1868, by the Rev. Wm. F. Claughton, Mr. B Frank Titus of Dunkard township, Greene county, Pa., to Miss Jennie M. Saddler of Springhill township, Fayette county, Pa.

Died.

PORTER—In Punxsutawney, Jefferson County, Pa., February 17th, 1868, Alfred A. Porter, aged 34.

A writer in the *Cumberland Presbyterian* says: He may be written as another victim of that unholy rebellion which still has its apologists in our midst. He was a classmate of Greenlee, McCullough, Rinehart and Russell, whose blood fattened the fields of the South. God alone can forgive the murderers of such as these.

He graduated from Waynesburg College in 1860. So another alumnus may be stricken from the roll.

HOULSWORTH—On Saturday, April 3, '68, Mr. H. C. Houlsworth, of Morgan tp.

Markets.

WAYNESBURG MARKET.

WAYNESBURG, April 7, 1868.

Corrected Weekly for the REPUBLICAN.

PRODUCE.

Butter (fresh roll,) ₱ lb	35
Eggs ₱ doz	15
Potatoes ₱ bush	1 50@2 50
Lard ₱ lb	10
Tallow ₱ lb	12½
Country Soap ₱ lb	08
Dried Apples ₱ lb	06

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Flour ₱ bbl	13 00
Wheat ₱ bush	2 40
Rye ₱ bush	1 10@1 15
Corn ₱ bush	90
Corn Meal ₱ bush	90

GROCERIES.

Coffee ₱ lb	24@30
Tea ₱ lb	1 80
Brown Sugar ₱ lb	15
Refined Sugar ₱ lb	20
Syrup ₱ gal	60
Molasses (N. Orleans)	1 20
Sorghum ₱ gal	80
Salt ₱ bbl	3 25
Rice ₱ lb	15

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

SATURDAY, April 4, 1868.

There is a wholesome animation observable in every branch of trade compared with the business done during the past three months. In provisions we note an active inquiry and a tendency to advance. Butter and eggs are in better receipt and prices have drooped. There is not much doing in grain but prices are steady. Flour has been active all week. Prices generally have been without material change.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale prices:

GRAIN AND FLOUR.

Wheat, Penn'a. and Ohio, Winter Red	$2 55@2 60
Rye ₱ bush	1 70
Oats ₱ bush	72@75c
Corn ₱ bush	98@100
Spring Wheat Flour	10 50@11 25
Winter Wheat	12 00@12 50

PROVISIONS.

Shoulders	11½@12c
Sugar Cured Hams	18½@19c
Lard	16c
Potatoes, ₱ bush	1@1 20
Apples ₱ bbl	4,00@6,00
Cheese	15@19
Eggs ₱ doz	19
Butter	45@50
Fish—Herring per bbl	8 9

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

From the circular of Penno, Abbott & Co., we learn that there has been no particular change in the wool market during the past week, except perhaps an increased firmness in the price of good light lots of coarse and medium fleece and super pulled, which in some instances have been sold at an advance of one or two cents per ₱. Many of the mills continue to run their machinery on heavy goods, adapted for the fall trade, fearing to risk the Spring market, and being compelled to make goods that will cost the least possible price. Three-quarter blood wools are in larger stock than other grades and less inquired for. Some lots have been sold at one cent off from last week's prices, but the tone of the market on the whole is strong and healthy, and we do not anticipate much change until the new clip.

PENNA. CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

TUESDAY, April 2, 1868.

CATTLE—There is a fair supply of cattle on sale and there was also a difference of opinion among dealers in regard to prices. The result of this was that sales fell below those of last week and at the close of the market fifteen car loads remained in the pens unsold. The extreme prices this week were $5 50@8 25 ₱ cwt.

HOGS—There was an improved demand for hogs for export. There was an increase in sales and an advance in prices of 25 to 50c ₱ cwt.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 4, 1868.

Dry Goods—The market for cotton goods is active and strong. Heavy sheetings of best makes are firm and in request at 18½@19c, with only moderate stocks offering. Prints are in light stock and animated demand, with a strong upward tendency; Sprag's 14½c; Pacifics command 14@14½c; Richmonds sell quick at 13½c. Ginghams are saleable at 18c for Lancaster.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, April 4, 1868.

FLOUR—dull at $8 50@10 75 for spring extras.

LIVE HOGS—good to choice lots firm and steady; common grades a shade lower; sales at $7 40@7 95 for common; $8 10@8 30 for fair to medium, $8 65@9 75 for good to choice.

BEEF CATTLE—dull and nominal at 4@6 75 for medium to good fat steers.

Special Notices.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—On and after October 6, 1867, trains arrive and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

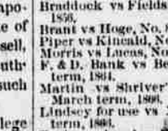
Arrive.		Depart.	
Mail Train	1:20 a m	Day Express	8:00 a m
Fast Line	1:50 a m	Wall's No. 1	6:30 a m
Wall's No. 1	6:20 a m	Mail Train	8:35 a m
Brinton No. 2	7:50 a m	Wall's No. 2	9:50 a m
Wall's No. 2	8:50 a m	Cincinnati Ex	11:15 a m
Cincinnati Exp.	9:10 a m	Wall's No. 3	11:30 a m
Johnstown ac.	10:15 a m	Johnstown ac.	2:30 p m
Phil'a. Exp	1:30 p m	Wall's No. 4	3:30 p m
Wall's No. 3	1:30 p m	Phil'a. Exp	4:10 p m
Wall's No. 4	2:50 p m	Wall's No. 5	4:30 p m
Wall's No. 5	5:00 p m	Wall's No. 6	6:05 p m
Wall's No. 6	7:00 p m	Fast Line	7:20 p m
Altoona ac. and Emig't train	10:30 p m	Wall's No. 7	10:50 p m

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily Except Sunday.

Philadelphia Express and the Altoona Accommodation and Emigrant Train arrive daily. Cincinnati Express arrives daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

For further information, apply to
W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

☞Colgate & Co's.



GERMAN

ERASIVE SOAP

Is manufactured from PURE MATERIALS, and may be considered the STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE. For sale by all Groceries. 6:5-1y.

To Consumptives.—The REV. EDWARD A. WILSON will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the prescription with the directions for making and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a lung affection and that dread disease Consumption. His only object is to benefit the afflicted and he hopes every sufferer will try this prescription, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
No. 165 South Second St. Williamsburg New York.
6:5,'67-1ych9-18

☞**Errors of Youth.**—A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, and receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,
JOHN OGDEN,
42 Cedar St., New York.
6:5-1y

☞**The Healing Pool, and House of Mercy.**—Howard Association Reports for Young Men, on the crime of solitude, and the errors, abuses and diseases which destroy the manly powers, and create impediments to marriage, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. 6:5-1y

Legal Advertisements.

LIST OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL AT APRIL TERM, 1868.

FIRST WEEK.

Daugherty vs Teegarden, No. 141, March Term 1866.
Houlsworth vs Gwynn, No. 144, March Term, 1866.
Hook vs Kinney, No. 80, June Term, 1856.
Braddock vs Fields et. al., No. 99, June Term, 1856.
Brant vs Hoge, No. 80, June Term, 1858.
Piper vs Kincaid, No. 95, June Term, 1859.
Morris vs Lucas, No. 71, June term, 1862.
F. & D. Bank vs Bell & Bayary, No. 133, June term, 1864.
Martin vs Shriver's Administrators, No. 64, March term, 1866.
Lindsey for use vs Morgan Bell, No. 69, March term, 1866.
Taylor vs Lemley, No. 75, March term, 1866.
Lindsey's Executors vs Sayers, No. 159, March term, 1866.
Huffman for use vs Gordon, No. 115, June term, 1866.
Stockdale vs Rose & Stevenson, No. 206, June term, 1866.
Hughes vs same, No. 207, June term, 1866.
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs Seals, No. 7, September term, 1866.
Taylor vs Waynesburg Borough, No. 71, Sept. term, 1866.
Livingood vs Hoy, No. 151, September term, '66.
Eakin et al vs Kiger et al, No. 105, December term, 1865.
Curl vs Biddle, No. 156, December term, 1866.
Stewart vs Stevens, No. 17, March term, 1867.
Douglass' Administrators vs Hartly, No. 41, March term, 1867.
Whitmore, Wolf & Co. vs Call & Fry, No. 67, March term, 1867.
Same vs John Call & Co., No. 68, March term, '67.
Same vs Call, Gordon & Co., No. 56, March term, 1867.
Lantz's Executors vs Hook, No. 80, March term, 1867.
Gordon vs Lantz's Administrators, No. 132, March term, 1867.
Rogers vs Stout's Administrators, No. 148, March term, 1867.
Barnes & Egy vs Rush, No. 159, March term '67.
Stilwell vs Thompson, No. 141, June term, 1867.
Huffman vs McNeely, No. 143, June term, 1867.
Gray vs Stone, No. 181, June term, 1867.
F. & D. Bank vs Thompson, No. 58, December term, 1867.

SECOND WEEK.

1ST DIVISION.

Bowers' Trustee vs Hook, No. 90, Nov. term, '59.
Henderson vs Hughes, No. 90, June Term, 1860.
Tanner vs Hughes & Kincaid, No. 79, June term, 1864.
Miller vs Miller, No. 109, March term, 1865.
Lemley vs Gapen & Wharton, No. 124, June term 1865.
Maple vs Prior, No. 37, December term, 1865.
Cornwell vs Wilson, No. 128 Dec. term, 1865.
Hickman vs Hickman & Wiley, No. 9, March term, 1866.
Mestrezatt & Neal vs Monongahela Oil Co., No. 9, March term, 1866.
Taylor vs Lemley, No. 75, March term, 1866.
Gordon vs Shriver, No. 149, March term,

2ND DIVISION.

Rhodes vs Sayers & Kent, No. 148, June term, '66
Lantz & Stephens, No. 139, June term,
Crane et al vs Patterson and Downey, No. 35, September term, 1866.
Hornbake vs Hedge et al, No. 60, September term, 1866.
Brister vs Oliver, No. 71, Dec. term, 1866.
Minor's Administrators vs Gapen, No. 86, Dec. term, 1866.
Johns vs Lantz's Administrators, No. 145, Dec. term, 1866.
Lemley vs Stephens, No. 147, June term, 1867.
M'Kee vs Hewit & Gray, No. 59, Sept. term, 1867.
Porter vs Greene County Amber Oil Company, No. 87, September term, 1867.
Lindsey vs Burson, No. 32, December term, 1867.
Woods vs Black et al, No. 34, April term, 1868.
3-25-te J. P. TEMPLE, Pro't'y

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That on the 27th of March 1868 a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Geo. Grant, of Springhill township, in the county of Greene and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their Debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's Office in Waynesburg, Greene co, Pa., before Joseph B. Donley, Register, on the

12 DAY OF MAY 1868, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY, U. S. Marshal.
per THOS. HILL, Dpty.
Ap 1-4t

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE FOR 1868.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the annual lists of assessments for Internal Revenue taxes for the year 1868, have been returned to me by the several Assistant Assessors of the 24th Collection District of Pa., and that they will be open for inspection at the ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, in Washington, Pa., from the 3d to the 15th day of April, next, during which time persons agrieved may make appeals from what they consider erroneous assessments. Appeals must be in writing, specifying particularly the matter of complaint, respecting which a decision is requested.

JAS. B. RUPLE,
March 30, '68—4-2t Assessor 24th Dist. Pa.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP!

This is to give notice that the firm of Geo. W. Robert & Co., is this day mutually dissolved. The busines of the late firm will be conducted at the same place and as heretofore, by Geo. W. Robers.
GEO. W. ROBERTS,
Mrs. R. S. WISHART.
February 27, 1868.
3:4,'68-6t

LEGAL NOTICE.

Letters of administration upon the estate of Peter Meighen late of Gilmore tp., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
WM. MEIGHEN,
of Wayne township, Administrator.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP!

The partnership heretofore existing between W. H. Sutton and Daniel Shirk is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts of said firm remain in the hands of Daniel Shirk, who will continue the business at the old stand. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm will please call and settle their accounts.
DANIEL SHIRK,
3:11-6t W. H. SUTTON.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the firm of Sayers & Hoskinson, are requested to make immediate settlement, as the books of the firm must be closed up. SAYERS & HOSKINSON.
ap 1-3t

Sales.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Greene County, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in Waynesburg, on SATURDAY, the 11th day of April, 1868, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following property, viz:

All the right, title, interest and claim of the defendant, of, in and to a certain tract of land situated in Jefferson township, adjoining lands of H. C. Houlsworth, Wm. Kincaid, Widow Wycoff, —— Oil Company, and others: containing fifty-one acres, more or less: occupied by Meeker W. Waters, about thirty acres of which are cleared, having erected thereon a log dwelling house, a log stable and other buildings, with a variety of fruit trees. The land is well watered and timbered.

Taken in execution as the property of the Clifton Petroleum Company of Penn'a., at the suit of James Barber. H. B. SILVEUS,
3;18-1c Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Ven. Exp. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Greene County, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Waynesburg on SATURDAY the 11th day of April 1868 at 1 o'clock P. M., the following property viz:

All the right, title, interest and claim of David M. Johnson, of, in and to a certain lot of ground situated in Jacksonville, Richhill Township, Greene Co. Pa., bound on the North by an alley, on the East by an alley, on the South by South (or back) Street and on the West by an alley, adjoining lots of Drake Johnson and others.

Taken in execution as the property of David M. Johnson at the suit of Morgan Bell.
H. B. SILVEUS,
3;18-1c Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE!

By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Greene County, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in Waynesburg, on the

SATURDAY, THE 11TH DAY OF APRIL

next, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following property, viz: All the right, title, interest and claim of Jacob Rinehart of, in, and to a certain Tract of Land situate in Franklin township, Greene county, Pa., adjoining lands of David Huss, Daniel Boner, William Pratt, William Scott and others, containing two hundred and eighty acres, more or less; about two hundred of which are cleared, and has erected thereon a large brick dwelling house, two stories high with kitchen attached, one log dwelling house, fine barn, fine stable, fine waggon-shed, corn-crib and other buildings; the land is well underlaid with coal of an excellent quality, with abundance of timber: also, apple orchard, cherry and other fruit trees.

Taken in execution as the property of Jacob Rinehart at the suit of the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Waynesburg.
H. B. SILVEUS,
3;18-1s Sheriff.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

The undersigned Executors of Ephraim Sayers, dec'd, will offer for sale at public outcry

ON TUESDAY, 14TH DAY OF APRIL, 1868,

150 acres of land, or thereabouts, situate in Springhill township, adjoining lands of J. N. Owens, John J. and Francis Barge, Stephen White and James Nuse, about five acres of which are cleared and has erected thereon a Cabin House.

Terms made known on day of sale.
E. M. SAYERS,
PERRY A. BAYARD, } Ex'rs.
JOEL WOOD,
ap 1-2t

Miscellaneous.

Iron City College.

COR. PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

The Largest, Cheapest and most Successful

PRACTICAL BUSINESS COLLEGE

IN THE UNITED STATES.

OVER FIFTEEN THOUSAND STUDENTS

FROM THIRTY-THREE STATES IN TEN YEARS.

FOR LARGE QUARTO CIRCULAR,

Containing full Information, Outline of Course of Study, samples of COWLEY'S

PREMIUM PENMANSHIP,

View of the College Building, different departments, City of Pittsburgh, &c., &c., address the Principals, SMITH & COWLEY,
ap 1, 68-1y Pittsburgh, Pa.

PAINTING AND GLAZING.

D. W. KENNEDY & J. W. SMALLEY,

HOUSE PAINTERS,

GRAINERS, GLAZIERS AND PAPER HANGERS,

Shop, on Mechanics' Row, opposite the M. E. Church, Waynesburg, Pa.

☞MATERIAL FURNISHED, if required, at Pittsburgh Prices.

ap 1, '68-6m. KENNEDY & SMALLEY.

CLIMAX! CLIMAX!!

Page's Climax Salve, a Family blessing for 25 cents.

It heals without a scar. No family should be without it.

We warrant it to cure Scrofula Sores, Salt Rheum, Chilblains, Tetter, Pimples, and all Eruptions of the Skin. For Sore Breast or Nipples, Cuts, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Chapped Hands, &c., it makes a perfect cure.

It has been used over fifteen years, without one failure.

It has no parallel—having perfectly eradicated disease and healed after all other remedies had failed. It is a compound of Arnica with many other Extracts and Balsams, and put up in larger boxes for the same price than any other Ointment.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Wells & Holland, Proprietors, 121 Liberty Street, New York.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS.

At Carmichaels, Greene County, Pa., the 24th day of March 1868. To whom it may concern:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Thomas H. Ruth, of Carmichaels, in the County of Greene and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said District.
ap 1-3t J. R. WOOD, Assignee.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

OF WAYNESBURG

Opens ..... 9 o'clock A M.
Closes ..... 3 o'clock P M.
DISCOUNT DAY ..... TUESDAYS.
D. BOSLER, Pres't. J. C. FLENNIKEN, Cashier.
B. FRANK. FLENNIKEN, Assistant Cashier.

IMPROVEMENT IN PLOWS.—MR. P. ATKINSON ROSS is the Patentee of an improved Plow and Cultivator, by which single and double shovels and cultivators are readily adjusted for use upon side hills or level ground. The design is meretorious, and cannot fail to please our farmers. A model will be on exhibition in Waynesburg at the next term of Court, where all are respectfully invited to see and examine for themselves. RUSH & GOODWIN,
3;25-3t

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

The undersigned being the Assignee of Abraham Hedge & Son, bankers, gives notice that the books and accounts of that firm are in her hands and will remain there until the 20th of April, 1868, when they will be left with Simeon Hinehart, Esq., for collection.
ap 1, '68-3t MARY E. HEDGE.

Legal Advertisements.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all creditors, legatees, wards and other persons interested, that the undersigned Executors, Administrators and Guardians have filed their accounts in the Register's Office, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court to be held within and for the County of Greene, on Wednesday, April 15th, 1868, for confirmation and allowance.
PETER BROWN, Register.

Final account of A. J. Furman, Guardian of Hannah M. Ross, deceased, who was a minor child of Hon. Benjamin Ross, deceased.
Account of Maria Sutton, Executor of the last Will of Joel Sutton, deceased.
Account of Simon Coen Executor of the Will of Jacktyre Coen deceased.
Final account of Rea Dowlin & John Dowlin Administrators of the Estate of Josiah Dowlin, Sen. deceased.
Account of Eli Knight and John Sharp, administrators of the estate of William Crouse, deceased.
Account of Jeremiah Stewart, Guardian of Mathias Estel, minor son of Silas Estel, deceased.
Account of George Hennen, administrator of the estate of Sabras Main, deceased.
Account of Workman Hickman, administrator of the estate of David L. Keener, dec'd.
Account of John N. Waters, and George Waters, Jr., executors of the Will of George Waters, deceased.
Account of Aaron Cox, guardian of James B. South, minor child of Justus South, dec'd.
Account of Aaron Cox, guardian of Franklin P. South, minor child of Justus South, dec'd.
Account of Francis Drake, administrator of the estate of Daniel Barney, deceased.
Account of I. N. Cary, administrator of the estate of Thomas Alfree, dec'd.
Account of Marion Chalfan and Harvey Higgins, executors of the Will of Elijah Chalfan, deceased.
Account of James A. Black, administrator of the estate of William F. Ballou, dec'd.
Account of James A. Black, administrator of the estate of C. A. Mestrezatt, deceased.
Account of William Moredock and George Moredock, administrators of the estate of John F. Mordock, deceased.
Final account of Mary S. Huffman, and C. P. Jordon, executors of the Will of Benjamin Huffman, deceased.
Account of Jeremiah Stewart, guardian of the minor children of Hiram Horner, deceased.
Account of Reuben Brown and W. G. Morris, Executors of the Will of Reuben Brown, deceased.
Account of A. J. Shriver, Administrator of the estate of Adam Shriver, Jr., deceased
Final account of Thomas W. Taylor, Andrew Hughes and John Clayton, administrators of the estate of Samuel Crayne, dec'd.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS DRAWN FOR APRIL TERM, 1868.

Thomas M'Clelland	Cumberland tp.
William L. Pogue, Esq.	Jefferson "
Carlton C Harry	Morgan "
A. J. Martin	Jefferson "
James Hughes	Richhill "
John Smith	Washington "
Gideon Long	Dunkard "
Michael Price	Jefferson "
Nelson Booth	Morris "
Wm P Scott	Jefferson "
Alfred Armstrong	Cumberland "
David Shroyer	Cumberland "
Wm McKanna	Richhill "
Stephenson Garard	Greene "
Samuel McAllister	Marion "
David Garrison	Dunkard "
Phenens Headley	Perry "
Enoch Hennen	Franklin "
Samuel J Acklin	Cumberland "
Wm L Burge	Springhill "
P M Graham	Jackson "
James Flenniken	Jefferson "
James A King	Perry "
Ephraim M'Clelland	Richhill "

LIST OF PETTIT JURORS DRAWN FOR APRIL TERM, 1868.

FIRST WEEK.

David Huss	Franklin "
Wm Hurt	Greene "
J R Johns	Washington "
A J Goodwin	Richhill "
James Burns	Richhill "
Reuben Brown	Perry "
Thomas Sook	Franklin "
Wm Sicklesmith	Dunkard "
Thomas Adamson	Franklin "
George Plants	Aleppo "
Thomas Hill	Franklin "
Miller Crayne	Morgan "
Samuel West	Morgan "
Neri Hart	Cumberland "
James Ely	Centre "
Israel Stephenson	Whitely "
Thomas Crago	Cumberland "
Samuel Bayard	Jefferson "
Wm K Reynolds	Jefferson "
Jonah R Wood	Carmichaels "
Daniel Walton	Richhill "
Freeman Lucas	Dunkard "
Jacob Rice	Springhill "
Soloman B Wise	Morgan "
Wm Grove	Centre "
Benjamin Way	Morgan "
Henry Jacobs	Franklin "
Samuel Colver	Jefferson "
J H Vancleve	Centre "
Daniel Miller	Dunkard "
Norman Worley	Marion "
John Fordyce	Gilmore "
Wm Garrel	Morgan "
Alexander Patton	Cumberland "
Jose

Groceries &c.

MURDER!

"OVER THE LEFT."

A

Majority of those who read newspapers, never even give a hasty glance at a business advertisement and if a

MAN

Actually has a choice variety of goods which he is selling at the VERY LOWEST prices that can be afforded, it hardly pays him to publish the fact. Therefore we have

FOUND

It best to simply invite everybody to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere, and say but little in regard to our ability and determination to make it advantageous to those who are not

DEAD

To their own interest to buy their Candies, Nuts Raisons, Groceries and everything

IN

The Grocery line of H. A. Rinehart, in Ledwith's old building, opposite the public square,

WAYNESBURG.

A FRESH SUPPLY

JUST RECEIVED AND

FOR SALE AT THE

LOWEST PRICES.

10:30-tf.

READ AND KNOW—

QUICK SALES AND SHORT PROFITS!

IMMENSE STOCK OF FRESH GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Constantly arriving at the Store of

JOHN MUNNELL,

WAYNESBURG, PA.

Consisting, in part, of

GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONARIES,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
SNUFF,
CRACKERS,
CHEESE,
MOLASSES,
OIL,
FISH,
BACON,
&c., &c., &c.

In addition to the above, a full stock of

NOTIONS, HARDWARE, SPECTACLES, POCKET KNIVES

and thousands of other articles, which are being sold as low as the

TIMES WILL PERMIT!

COME AND BUY.

JOHN MUNNELL.

11:13tf.

GIFTS FOR THE MILLION!

A HUGE STOCK,

BOUGHT EXPRESSLY FOR THE FESTIVE DAYS AHEAD, AT

ISAAC HOOPER'S

GROCERY AND CONFECTIONERY!

Mr. Hooper would still have his friends and patrons bear in mind, that he continues in the Grocery and Confectionery trade at his usual place of doing business, and that he has just received

A FRESH SUPPLY

of the best quality of all articles in his line.

TOYS—NOTIONS, and a great variety of useful articles always on hand.

REFRESHMENTS.

In connection with the above, Mr. Hooper keeps a Restaurant, where

DELICIOUS OYSTERS!

With all the "et coterus," are served at reasonable rates.

The most attractive and most popular resort in town. 6:14'65-ly.

BEAUTIFUL DISPLAY!

OF

DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, &c.,

AT

EVANS' ESTABLISHMENT.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

OF

EVERYTHING IN THE LINE!

Wishing to close out for the Fall trade, he offers his goods at astonishing low rates for cash. The stock is as late as the latest and the best in market.

Minor's Building, opposite the Greene House.
6:24-3m L. K. EVANS.

LAZEAR BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 17, EXCHANGE PLACE, BALTIMORE.

Jas. B. Lazear,
Wm. L. Lazear. 8:45-ly.

D. E. BLACKLY, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office at his residence, opposite the "Wright House," Waynesburg, Pa.

Diseases of Females made a specialty.
9:1-1m.

Business Cards.

GEO. S. JEFFERY,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

All business pertaining to the office attended to promptly. Office with P. & A. Telegraph Co., east of the Court House.
May 16, '66-ly.

E. M. SAYERS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

In addition to other business will attend to all cases in Bankruptcy that may be entrusted to his care. Office, opposite Drug Store of G. W. Roberts & Co.

SHERMAN HOUSE,

JUST OPENED BY

THOMAS BRADLEY.

Positively the most complete Hotel in our town. Everything combined to furnish the best accommodation ever yet offered to the public.

Meals furnished at all hours, table provided with the best of the season.

Travellers and those desirous of refreshment will do well to call. "Tom" still retains his old reputation of an accommodating gentleman, and hospitable landlord. House, the one formerly occupied by the "Messenger" Office, 6:9'66-ly.

WM. BAILEY,

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.

Keeps on hands always a choice and select assortment of Watches and Jewelry. Repairing done at the lowest rates. 4:1'67-ly.

LEWIS DAY,

DEALER IN BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

Wall Paper, Window Paper, &c. Sunday School Books of all kinds constantly on hand, room in Mrs. Rush's building, formerly occupied by Cotterell & Taylor, Waynesburg, Pa.
May 9, '66-ly.

WM. T. WEBB, JR.,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER,

(IN WILSON'S BUILDING, MAIN ST.)

Saddles, Bridles, Harness kept on hand and made to order. Work done in the best style, and at reasonable rates.

☞ Repairing a speciality on short notice. Farmer friends go look at his stock. 4:24-ly.

JOHN H. HOFFMAN,

MORGANTOWN, WEST VIRGINIA.

ATTORNEY FOR COLLECTING

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, ARREARS OF PAY,

AND ALL MILITARY CLAIMS.

Having had 17 years experience in prosecuting such claims, I have become familiar with the various Laws—and the large amount of record evidence in my possession enables me to be very successful in prosecuting suspended claims, and in many instances have proved successful where the claimant had long given them up in despair. No matter how difficult the claim so it is just.
8:28-ly.

ROBERT DOUGHERTY,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER, WAYNESBURG, PA.

Respectfully gives notice that he has located in Waynesburg, Pa., where he intends to manufacture

CARRIAGES

Of every description. From his experience in the business he feels confident that his work, in style, finish and durability, will give entire satisfaction. It is his determination to purchase the best material in market, and employ none but competent workmen.

☞ All work warranted for one year. '68
2:21'68-tf.

DENTISTRY.

I have located in Waynesburg, and am occupying the late residence of Dr. S. S. Patton. Having taken great pains to become thoroughly acquainted with both the theory and practice of Dentistry, and having had an experience of seven years in the profession, I feel warranted in saying that my patients shall have no cause to complain of inferior operations. Extraction will be rendered painless, when desired, by the administration of "Laughing gas" or other anesthetics. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted as represented. I will be at home WITHOUT PER ADVENTURE from the fifteenth to the thirtieth of every month. JOS. S. HERTIG.
6:12-tf

MARBLE WORKS,

SUMMERSGILL & BRO.

(JEWELL'S OLD STAND, UPPER END OF TOWN.)

The public are respectfully informed that Summersgill & Bro. have just received a large stock of all kinds of

MARBLE WORK!

Such as Grave Stones, Monuments, Mantle Work, &c. We are prepared to furnish work at reasonable terms on short notice. Call and examine our stock, styles, and prices, before purchasing elsewhere. 5:8-tf.

T. W. ROSS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office in Jewell's building, West end of Main St., Waynesburg. 4:1'66-tf.

F. A. BALL,

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, etc., etc.

AT McCOY'S OLD STAND,

26:8-ly. Greensboro, Pa.

I. O. OF O. F.

WAYNESBURG LODGE, NO. 402.

Hall in Ganear's Building, east Main Street, Waynesburg, Pa. Time, Tuesday evening, each week. db.

Sewing Machines.

THE WORLD RENOWNED

SINGER

SEWING MACHINE.

OUR NEW FAMILY MACHINE,

Has been over two years in preparation, and which has been brought to perfection regardless of time, labor or expense, and is now confidently presented to the public as incomparably the best Sewing Machine in existence.

The Machine in question is simple, compact, durable and beautiful. It is quiet, light running and capable of performing a range and variety of work never before attempted upon a single Machine—using either Silk, Twist, Linen or Cotton Thread, and sewing with equal facility the very finest and coarsest materials, and anything between the two extremes, in the most beautiful and substantial manner. Its attachments for Hemming, Braiding, Cording, Tucking, Quilting, Felling, Trimming, Binding, etc., are Novel and Practical, and have been invented and adjusted especially for this Machine.

New designs of the unique, useful and popular folding top and cabinet cases, peculiar to the Machines manufactured by this Company, have been prepared for enclosing the new Machines. These are gotten up in every variety of wood, such as Black Walnut, Mahogany, Rosewood, and the like, and from the plainest to the most elaborate pattern and finish—the Machines themselves being more or less highly ornamented, to correspond with the Tables or Cabinets for which they are intended.

A few reasons why SINGER'S latest improved SEWING MACHINES are the best for Family and General Purposes.

1st. You can sew anything from the finest single thickness of Swiss or Nansook to several thicknesses of the heaviest Beaver cloth, using any kind or size of thread with equal facility, from No. 200 Cotton up to the heaviest patent or Linen thread.

2d. It uses a short, straight needle, easily set, and makes the popular Lock Stitch alike on both sides.

3d. It has an even self-adjusting tension which requires no change for different thicknesses of material or different sizes of thread.

4th. It is free from all springs, wires and other complications, and is almost noiseless.

5th. No threads to hold or wheels to turn in starting.

6th. It does not have to be taken apart to oil and clean it.

7th. It has a perfect feed whereby you can sew the finest materials without having to keep your work stretched to prevent its puckering, and you never have to assist the work through as in all other machines.

8th. It will hem any width, sew a straight seam, or make a roll in the most perfect manner with less skill than is required to sew a straight seam on any other machine.

Its attachments for Braiding, Cording, Quilting, Binding, Tucking, &c., are novel and practical, and require but little skill to use them.

Careful instructions given at the house of the purchaser.

Money refunded if the machines are not as represented.

Every machine warranted and kept in repair three years without charge.

H. P. UNGAPHEIL,
Agent for Greene County.
9:1-tf. Waynesburg, Pa.

Printing.

PRINTING!

"THE WAYNESBURG REPUBLICAN"

JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

Sayers' Building, East of the Public Square,

WAYNESBURG, PA.

PAMPHLETS,

PROGRAMMES,

BILL HEADS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

POSTERS,

BLANKS,

LABELS,

&c., &c.,

NEATLY EXECUTED.

WE HAVE NOW A GREAT VARIETY

OF MATERIAL!

And a more complete stock of

PAPER, CARDS, &c.,

Than any establishment within the limits of our business circle,

AND WE ARE PREPARED

To execute every description of

JOB PRINTING!

IN A

STYLE OF NEATNESS AND BEAUTY!

WHICH

CANNOT BE SURPASSED ANYWHERE.

We employ the most competent printers, and propose to

MEET EVERY ORDER!

With which we are favored, in the

SHORTEST TIME POSSIBLE!

AND

IN THE MOST SATISFACTORY MANNER!

Particular attention given to

FINE RULE WORK

CERTIFICATES,

CHECKS, &c.,

TERMS REASONABLE!

Call at and leave a call before going elsewhere.

JAS. E. SAYERS,
Waynesburg, Pa.

The Waynesburg Republican.

MIXED UP.

I've wandered through the village, Tom,
Along with Anna Lee,
To listen to the mocking bird,
In the cottage by the sea.

Reid's bay mare can't be beat
While coming through the rye;
Let me kiss him for his mother,
Says the spider to the fly.

The colored girl and poor old Ned
Now swell our national song;
I'd offer thee this hand of mine—
But take your time, Miss Long.

I'm lonely since my mother died—
Susannah don't you cry;
We're all nodding through the world,
Then root, hog, or die.

Hark! I hear an angel sing,
Ah! daddy, he's struck Ile—
We're coming father Abraham,
Along with Annie Lyle.

The song my mother used to sing,
The wearing of the green—
The girl I left behind me,
To-day I'm sweet sixteen.

The nice young men and fairy Belle?
Are swinging in the lane—
The captain with his whiskers
Has marrying on the brain.

We will rally around the flag boys,
For Johnny stole the ham—
Yankee Doodle, Hail Columbia!
And I don't care a—— cent.

A CHOICE LIBRARY OF MUSIC.—The United States Musical Review; published by J. L. Peters, 200 Broadway, New-York, is before us, and merits the attention of all lovers of music. It is a mammoth monthly magazine, sheet music size, containing over seventeen pages of musical news, reviews, and choice art items, every line of which is reliable, and we should say *invaluable to all musicians.* This alone is worth a year's subscription, which is only $2. The publishers, however, do not stop here, for, in addition to the above, each number contains *four pieces of choice new music* by the *best writers in America*, thus giving a select library of new music at such a low rate that even the poorest may indulge in what has hitherto been considered a luxury.

The music in the REVIEW *is of the best*, as the following select list will testify, all of which has appeared within its pages during the last six months: "Dora O'Neal,', "Katy McFerran," "You've been a friend to me," and "Kiss me good-bye, darling," all by Will. S. Hays; "Good-bye, but come again," and "Do you think the moon could see us?" by J. R. Thomas; "Ally Ray," and "Little Brown Church," by William S. Pitts: "Maribell," by Danks "Let the dead and the beautiful rest," "Break, break, O Sea," ect.

Also Kinkel's "Heavenly thoughts" and Malden's Blush Schottische," Muck's "Damask Rose" and "White Rose March," and several other choice pieces, amounting in all to $9 at retail prices.

The U. S. MUSICAL REVIEW is published at $2 per year; single copies 25 cents. No musical family should be without it

DESIRES TO BE INFORMED.

If the person that "carried" his point had no money to pay a carman

WHAT weapon was used to "conquer pride?"

If the person that "arrived at a conclusion" remained over-night,

If the person that "broke the silence" ever repaired it.

If the young lady that "bent her step" ever straightened it.

If the person that was "lost in thought" found his way out.

THE width of the "fathomless abyss."

If the person that "sold his life dearly" received more than a thousand dollars.

If the person that read another's countenance could recite it next day.

THE exact spot on earth where "night fell."

If the person that "bit the dust" have the toothache.

THE name of the tune that was "played upon the feelings".

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—As there seems to be not a general acquaintance by many, with the laws governing the publication and sale of newspapers, we print the following for the benefit of those it may concern:

Postmasters are required to give notice by letter, when a subscriber does not take his paper from the office, and give the reasons for its not being taken. Neglecting to do so makes the postmasters responsible to the publisher for the payment.

Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post office, whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the subscription.

A person ordering his paper to be discontinued must pay all arrearages or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether it is taken out of the office or not.

The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

SCARING BACK POMEROY.—Brick Pomeroy" advertisement for a confederate flag, to hang in his sanctum, does not meet with universal favor among his Southern friends. The Petersburg Index snubs him in the following fashion: "We doubt the propriety of sending the flag to a man who didn't go to it. We havn't much respect for this after-the-battle fervor."

GEORGE SCHALCK, a celebrated marksman of Schuylkill County, recently made twenty shots, with a rifle, at rest, distance one hundred yards, string measurement. The shots measured from centre to centre, seventeen and one-eighth inches, or an average of less than one inch.

ANDREW JOHNSON is very anxious to have Republican lawyers defend him in the trial of impeachment. Had he taken more Republican counsel and less Democrat and whisky, he would not require Republican defence.—*Reporter.*

THE Des Moines (Iowa) *Register* says there is a Democrat living in Saylor township of that county, who says that "the worst thing he has against Andy Johnson is that he appointed that d—d fool of a Nasby in Kentucky, Postmaster!"

KENTUCKY sends to the Democratic National Convention which meets in New York city, July 4, four officers of the rebel army and one delegate who was a member of Jeff. Davis's cabinet. Birds of a feather, &c.

Dry Goods.

FRANK McGURGAN

ANNOUNCES HIMSELF AS A CANDIDATE FOR THE PATRONAGE OF THE PEOPLE IN THE BUSINESS OF SELLING DRY GOODS.

ROOM OPPOSITE THE GREENE HOUSE,

WAYNESBURG, PA.

He has just received and is now offering for sale at the lowest prices, the finest stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

Ever before offered in this market, consisting in part, of Fall and Winter Clothing

FOR MEN AND BOYS!

A very large stock that cannot be excelled; also, a very superior assortment of

LADIES' GOODS

Of all kinds, consisting in part, of New Dress and Cloak Trimmings, Velvet Ribbons—every width and shade; Satins and silks, latest styles;

BUGLE TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS!

Sash, Bonnet, Neck and Trimming Ribbons; Laces—real point, Applique and Valencia. Handkerchiefs—Lace, Embroidered, Hemstitched and Plain. Hamburg work—a fine assortment.

JET AND BOGWOOD JEWELRY.

A large assortment of Kid Gloves—first quality for ladies and gentlemen.

STRAW, VELVET AND PLUSH HATS

Bonnets and Bonnet Frames; Bonnet ornaments and flowers, both French and American; together with any and all articles in use by ladies. Ask for anything you want and we can supply you. Also a fine assortment of

CARPETS AND WALL PAPER

of various kinds and patterns, all of which will be sold cheap as the cheapest.

11:13-tf. FRANK McGURGAN.

SOMETHING NEW!

MRS. E. S. SAYERS & HOSKINSON

Have just arrived from the East with a large assortment of foreign and domestic

DRY GOODS,

FALL AND WINTER STYLES!

which they propose to sell at the lowest CASH prices! such as Dress Goods, Dress Trimming, Dress Buttons, Ladies Shawls, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps; also, a great variety of nice articles, at very low prices for

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES' WEAR,

Wares of all kinds, and a complete variety of the best GROCERIES. All of which they propose to sell at the very lowest figures, depending on the quality and cheapness of their goods to gain them custom.

Give them a call before purchasing elsewhere, and they will prove that the above is correct. Room in Allison's building, nearly opposite the Court House, Waynesburg.
4:1,'67-tf

Boots & Shoes.

GREAT PANIC IN THE PRICES OF

BOOTS AND SHOES!

—AT—

WILLIAM BERRYHILL'S,

MECHANICS' ROW, WAYNESBURG, PENN'A.

Having just purchased a heavy Stock of Boots and Shoes of the CHEAPEST and BEST QUALITY to be found in the East, he now has the best selected and most complete assortment of these Goods ever brought to the Town. And he offers to sell

FOR CASH

Men's best, whole stock, Home-made Boots, 17 inch leg, at $6.00, 5.25 and 5.00; Men's Fine Calf at $7.50, with a uniform deduction in rates, on all kinds of stock. Mr. Berryhill having an experience of 15 years in the manufacturing of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

is thoroughly acquainted with the business, and has taken great care to make this a

SUPERIOR STOCK TO ANY KEPT HERETOFORE.

Experienced hands are constantly employed in making to order and we can safely say that at no place else in these "diggings" can the material and workmanship be surpassed.

ALL WORK WARRANTED!

He now asks his friends and the public to call and examine his stock, as he feels confident that he can please them. WM. BERRYHILL,
12:18-tf Mechanics' Row, Waynesburg, Pa.

GREAT BARGAINS!

—IN—

BOOTS AND SHOES!

NEW STOCK!

NEW STORE!

CUSTOM-MADE WORK!

CHEAPER THAN EVER, AT

M. C. & H. BELL'S,

(SUCCESSORS TO HALSTED,)

SAYERS' CORNER

WAYNESBURG, PA.

☞ Call and examine, and save money!

GO TO M. C. & H. BELL'S FOR BARGAINS
12:4-ly.

Clothing.

GREAT BARGAINS!

N. CLARK & SON

Are now offering their splendid stock of

OVER COATS AT COST.

No one wishing an over coat, should fail to take advantage of this opportunity. Also, anything else in their line at the

MEREST TRIFLE ABOVE COST!

In order to make room for their

SPRING STOCK!

All our goods are new and fresh and of the best styles, and were bought in the most favorable time in the Fall.

N. B.

All persons knowing themselves indebted either by book account or note, will please call and settle and save cost.
10:30-tf.

THE LATEST SENSATION!

TELEGRAPHIC!

The President has not yet been Impeached, but

A. J. SOWERS

Has purchased an immense stock of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING!

OVERCOATS,
PANTS,
VESTS,
HATS,
CAPS,
ETC., ETC.

of the latest style and best workmanship. A choice stock of

NOTIONS!

Hosiery,
Collars,
Handkerchiefs,
Neck Ties,
Suspenders, etc.,

also on hand, which will be sold at astonishingly

LOW PRICES!

Call and see him before you buy elsewhere. He invariably satisfies all

WHO WISH TO PURCHASE!

Room in Allison's building, Waynesburg, Pa.
10:9-3m A. J. SOWERS.

ANDERSON, PENZOLD & CARSON,

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

WELL KNOWN MERCHANT TAILORING

ESTABLISHMENT!

—TO—

52 ST. CLAIR STREET,

Two doors from their old rooms.
2:4,'68-ly.

BARKER & HASELTINE!

NO. 15 FIFTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES

OF ALL KINDS.

OSEWOOD, GILT & WALNUT MOULDINGS,

PICTURES, STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS.

☞ Gilding and Re-gilding to Order. 2:1,'68-1y

I. O. OF O. F.

HOSHIDKA LODGE, NO. 568.

Hall in Ganear's Building, East Main Street, Waynesburg, Pa. Time, Saturday evening, each week. db.

Miscellaneous.

SOMETHING NEW

IN WAYNESBURG, PENN'A.

THOS. BRADEN

(At the store room formerly occupied by Andrew Wilson, Sr., next door to Braden's Drug store.)

Respectfully informs the good people of Greene county, that they have opened a

HARDWARE STORE!

And invites a call from their friends and the public generally. Their store is filled with everything in their line needed by the farmer and mechanic. Being practical farmers, they know exactly the wants of their farmer friends. Among their variety of goods will be found Iron, Nails, of all kinds, Planes, of all varieties, Augers, Braces, &c. Cattle tackled, cross cut and mill saws, hand saws and tools of all descriptions.

AGRICTLTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Mowing Machines, Cutting Boxes, Corn Shellers, Plows, Cultivators, Shovels, Forks, and everything in their line.

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

A general assortment of saddlery hardware, to which they invite the attention of purchasers.

WOODEN WARE OF ALL KINDS.

Tubs, Buckets, Butter Bowls and all kinds of Kitchen Wooden Fixin's, Willow Baskets, Brooms, Brushes, Coal Buckets, Brass Kettles, Buggy Whips, Shot guns, Boss Wagons and Sleds.

All persons desirous of purchasing any of the above articles and many others not mentioned, will consult their interest by

CALLING SOON.

They will take pleasure in showing their stock to all times. Seeing them a call when you come to town. Remember the place, opposite the First National Bank.
12:12-tf T. BRADEN.

IMPORTANT TO

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS!

WAYNESBURG STEAM PLANING MILL.

It gives us pleasure to announce to the public the completion of this work and the readiness of the proprietors to

RECEIVE ORDERS!

AND

MAKE CONTRACTS!

The best improved machinery is used. Planing, Ploughing and Grooving, Sash and Door Making, Panneling, Ripping, moulding &c., rapidly and skilfully executed. Ruling prices paid for

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER!

They are also prepared to do all kinds of Carpenter Work, with the utmost promptness, and in the most substantial manner.

They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage, and flatter themselves that they will in all cases be able to

GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION!

All orders promptly attended to.

BRADEN, WALTON & SAYERS,
2:14-tf Waynesburg, Pa.

COPPER AND TINWARE ESTABLISHMENT IN WAYNESBURG, PA.

DON'T THROW MONEY AWAY, BUT USE IT TO BUY CHEAP AND USEFUL STOVES OF

W. H. HELPHENSTINE,

They have the handsomest and neatest pattern of

COOKING, HEATING AND PARLOR STOVES!

in use. Call and examine the different patterns before you purchase elsewhere. They have the ROSEDALE, for wood or coal, three sizes; and the Perfection, for wood, three sizes. They are the best Stoves in use.

Don't let the women scold any longer, but get them what they need.

They manufacture

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE!

of all kinds. Everything in our line will be attended to promptly; send in your orders soon, for I will sell cheap for cash or country produce.

SPOUTING AND ROOFING!

done to order on the shortest notice, at the old stand, south of the Sheriff's House, Waynesburg, Pa.
1:29-6m W. H. HELPHENSTINE.

E. A. TINKER ..... H. L. MAPEL.

TINKER & MAPEL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

HOGS, CATTLE AND SHEEP,

AT THEIR OWN YARDS,

WEST BALTIMORE, MARYLAND,

ADJOINING MD. LIVE STOCK SCALES.

Consignments respectfully solicited. All communications promptly answered. Post Office Address—Box 1500. 7:24-1y.

GEORGE C. STURGISS, Attorney at Law. JOHN C. WAGNER, Notary Public.

STURGISS & WAGNER,

UNITED STATES CLAIM AND GENERAL COLLECTING AGENTS.

☞ For the adjustment of CLAIMS, of all kinds against the United States, such as

PENSIONS, INCREASE OF PENSIONS, BOUNTY, BACK BOUNTY,

and those of any other class call on or write to the Military and Naval Agency of

STURGISS & WAGNER,
Walnut St., 1 door below Eleanor corner, (Up Stairs,)
8:21,'67-3m MORGANTOWN, W. VA.

I. O. OF O. F.

WAYNESBURG ENCAMPMENT, NO. 119.

Hall in Ganear's Building, east Main Street, Waynesburg, Pa. First and second Friday's of each month. db.